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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X NO. 106. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	30 0	35 0
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SUNDAY EDITION.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arriva	Depart
*Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5,872	7th May	11 May
Tamba Maru	D. Aoshima	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Yamagata Maru	S. Ochiai ...	3,807	14th ,,	29th May
Yoboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	3,938	26th ,,	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4352.	23th ,,	13th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	24th ,,	9th July

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6 May	MOREA	10,911
13 ,,	KALYAN *	8,987
20 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27 ,,	NALDERA †	15,325
3 June	CHINA	7,952
10 ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17 ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24 ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†NALDERA Through steamers from Australia
*KALYAN / DONGOLA Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.
The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
13 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303
15 ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

4th May	DELTA *	6,813
10th May	SICILIA	

* Through Steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

5 May	MLAWA	10,941
2 June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30 ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination,
8th May.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.
2nd May.	VARSOVA	Bussreh direct 1 a.m.
3rd May.	KARAPARA	E. & S. Africa. 2 p.m
4th May.	BARALA	Karachi & P'Gulf 1 p.m
5th May.	VASNA	Bussreh direct
5th May.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th May.	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports. and Calcutta (Cargo only.)

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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P. O. Box 122.

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18, Strand Road CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	48,000,000	$ 00— £10,953,000
Paid up Capital	... 24,000,000	$ 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund	... 24,900,000	$ 00— £25,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
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LONDON: 27b, Thrgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
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9, Rue de Helder.
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
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FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	..... F. 80,000,000	£6,666,665
RESERVE FUND	... F. 59,139,249	£4,928,270

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Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA,
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

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Bandoeng,	Pontianak
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Padang	Welteverden
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Speedy settlement of claims.
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LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL COFDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Manager

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES TURKEY CAPS, 1 CASE ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, 1 CASE LEATHER CLOTH AND A BIG LOT OF TURKEY, FELT AND ASTRAKHAN CAPS, ITALIAN CLOTH, SILK SATIN LINING, VELVETS, ETC., ETC.
By the order of G. G. Nadkani, Esq., Ag. Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and officers of Rasoolmiya Hasoomiya, Hawa traded as Hawa Bros., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Shaikh Memon Street, Motee Bazar, the following:—
2 Cases Turkey Caps. 1 case Astrakhan cloth, 1 case Leather Cloth and a big lot of Turkey, Felt and Astrakhan Caps, Italian Cloth, Silk Satin Lining velvets, etc., etc.

IMPORTANT TO DOCTORS, CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND MERCHANTS.
AUCTION SALE OF WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE OF CASH CHEMISTS SHOP TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction the whole stock in trade of "Cash Chemists" Shop situated at Hornby Road on the Corner of Ravelin Street opposite to Messrs Taraporwalla Booksellers on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) all kinds of drugs, patent medicine, etc., except the furniture, show cases, viz., Thermoy Bed pan, face powder boxes, hair and coat brushes, toilet sets, fancy mirrors, every kind of soap, spunges Douche, tropical pills, all kinds of rich druggs of Park Davis and of other well-known makers, Burrough Welcome cerebrin, quinine and all kinds of tablets, sterns nervine, essences, anticipatic lotions for skins, cotton and wool dressings, lozenges, mineral water, tooth picks, cuticura, resolvent, arrowroot, burgoyne medicines, Figson cholera belts, hair lotions, cosmatic, pomade, La Pigmentine, hair dye, shampoo cream, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1922.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St, Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
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INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
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BHUGWANDAS NIMADAS. Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi,
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W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta
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In the last Quinquennial Report the Actuary remarks.
"The Policy contracts are fully secured."
Wanted Agents on commission and salary on guaranteed business.
For other particulars, please apply to our special Representative, G. V. SUBBIAH, Esq, Room No. 10, Block 36, Madrawalla Buildings, Poibawadi, Parel, Bombay, or
THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., Ltd.
MANAGING AGENTS,
2 & 3 Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LUMP ALUM, STEEL HOOPS SOFT STEEL SHEETS.
Suit No. 1050 of 1922.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd.,—V/S. Gilman and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on Saturday the 6th instant, sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street the following:—
50 Barrels Lump Alum about 7 tons.
500 Barrels Lump Alum about 72 tons.
450 Barrels Lump Alum about 64 tons.
805 Bundles soft steel sheets about 38 tons.
894 coils steel Hoops American about 22 tons.
501 coils steel Hoops American about 14 tons.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one Iron safe by Godrej marble top tables and teapoys etc., etc.
One 15-20 H. P. Five seater Hupmobile motor-car in good order.
Property will be on view 6 days before the sale and catalogues published.

On SATURDAY, the 6th May 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred cases victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
One Daimber motor car 20-25 H. P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF BELTS, PRINTING PAPERS, PROVISION, CHEESE, SUSPENDER, ETC.
Messrs. Bennett and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
1 case hair slides, 1 Parcel Belts, 7 Parcels Hooks and eyes, 2 Parcels Comb Ware, 1 Parcel hairslides, 1 Parcel Comb Ware, 1 Case Silk Embroidery, 1 case silk Trimmings, 1 case fancy handkerchiefs, 1 case Cotton Quilts, 1 case golf hose, 2 cases woollen half hose, 1 case cotton hose, 2 cases white Satin Jeans, 1 case pure India Drills, 2 Bales cotton and wool serge, 1 case letter Books, 3 cases quinine Bisulphate pills, 1 case perfumery, 25 cases canned fruits, 4 cases confectionery, 10 cases cheese, 30 cases provisions, 2 cases scrubing brushes, 6 cases gin sundries, 1 case suction hose, 6 cases toys, 1 case Paris garters, 1 case cotton suspender, 3 cases locks (by Miller Lock Co.) 6 cases seers (No. 6-7-8) 1 case Razor strops, 20 Bales Thin printing papers size, 27 by 40—26lbs one case boots.
On account and Risk of Mr. Kaderbhai Mulla Esmailji.
6 cases Dover Egg Beaters.
1 case Pinless stylo pens.
1 case gas lamp complete metals gas stoves.
On account and risk of Mahamedally, A. Rajkotwalla.
10 Rolls yellow ½" Numdah felt.
10 Rolls yellow 3/8" Numdah felt.
On account and risk of Insurance Company.
One Marble Lavatory table Top.
One C. I. Bath Tube.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MODI KHANA STREET, FORT.
HIGH COURT,
O. O. J. C.
Suit No. 2516 of 1920.
MANECKCHAND JUXIBHAI,
vs.
CHUNILAL LAVJI AND OTHERS.
Under instructions from Munchershaw B. Chothia, Esq., Attorney for Chunilal Lavji, the third mortgagee of the property and on account and risk of Maneckchand Juxibhai, the transferee of the mortgagor Mangaldas Tricumdas and in pursuance to the power of sale in that behalf contained in the deed of mortgage dated 30th March, 1917, and made between the said Mangaldas Tricumdas, of the one part and the said Chunilal Lavji of the other part.
DESCRIPTION.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Modikhana Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay fronting the said Modikhana Street, containing by admeasurement 242-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740, 746, new No. 5955-5968, Old Survey No. 1098-1099 New Survey No. 8543 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133-139 and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly described as firstly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house hereditament and premises built thereon situate at Modikhana Street, within the Fort, in Bombay in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba fronting the said Modikhana Street on the East side thereof containing by admeasurement 156-89 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 740 and bounded on the East formerly by Rampart Row and now by the newly Road made called the Mody Bay Street, on the West by the Modikhana Street on the North by the premises here-in-after secondly described and on the South by the Sweeper's Passage and the house of Moosa Mapla and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 81 and 19 and are now assessed under No. 83 and secondly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 82, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 70 and containing by admeasurement 96-5-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows on the North by the house of Ebrahim Abdul Kayoom on the East by the Modikhana Street and on the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Munchersha B. Chotia, Esq., attorney for Chunilal Lowji at his office at Motilal's Mansions, 14, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th May, 1922.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.
NOTICE.
UNDER the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctions will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on Wednesday, the 10th May, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—
A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets and greatcoats, razais, Mosquito-nets, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts, mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees kurtas flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties and etc.
Condition of sale:—Will be read over on the spot.
Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
3rd, May, 1922. B3585

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Some SENIOR COMPOSITORS and DISTRIBUTORS. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENCIES of pure Swadeshi Indian made goods. Write with full particulars to Box No. 8013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3593

QUALIFIED DRESSERS and NURSES wanted for "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dhrangadra. Salary according to experience. Apply immediately to C. M. O.
A C12919

WANTED Applications are invited for filling up a few Superior Posts in the Punjab National Bank. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Secretary, Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Anarkali, Lahore.
A C12860

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—FOREMAN for Small Workshops. Must be familiar with the use of Milling Machines, Universal Grinding Machines, etc., and capable of supervising Automible overhauls and general workshop practise. Applicants to state salary required; only thoroughly practical men need apply to Box No. 8017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3605

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—Wanted an Indian Lady ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maternity Hospital at Patan in Kadi District. Initial pay from Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A C12930

WANTED—Experienced and competent GRADUATES to teach English to the higher standards of the High School from the 6th of June, 1922, on a salary ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications. Gentlemen intending to join the Society as Life members on one year's probation will be preferred. Applications with testimonials must reach before the 10th of May, 1922, PRINCIPAL, Aryan Education Society's High School Girgam, Bombay.
A R12877

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDU GRADUATE wants work near Chowpati in spare hours. Knows Hindi, Urdu, Typewriting and Correspondence. Can do every kind of work. Write to Box No 8019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3608

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

TO LET—An up-to-date FLAT, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawob Building, Hornby Road.
C R3560

TO BE LET: Large or small office and show rooms near The Share Bazar, Fort, for rent and particulars apply to Box No. 8007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3579

MATHERAN, TO BE LET—"BOMBAY VIEW", Storied, Palatial, Residence, with ample accommodation outhouses etc. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran.
C R12928

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3591

HOUSES TO LET for Season 1922, at Mussoorie. 1 Ther Abbey, 2 Grant Castle, 3 Hazelbrae, 4 Lockleiter, 5 Seafield, 6 Albert Lodge. Situated on Abbey and St. Vincent Hills. Commanding magnificent views of the snows. Apply c/o F. S. PUNAVALA, Bunjara Tea Estate, Dehra Dun
C R12884

TO LET IMMEDIATELY to vegetarian Hindus, newly built Bungalow and rooms at Kandivli. One minute from station. Monthly rent Rs. 15 and upwards. Apply Box No. 8003, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
C R3567

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY—Ground floor, Haleyon Lodge, Vachaghandy Road, New Gamdevi, consisting of five rooms all Minton tiles, E. L. and modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 200 p.m. Apply Dr. JEHANGIR EDALJEE, Gunbow Street opp. Fort Fire Brigade Station.
C R3585

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in "Sohrab Mansion", Poibavdi, Parel Junction of Dadar Road and Phoiwada Cross Road and "Laxmi Building", Nos. 133-137, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap, Electricity. For Rent inquire at the premises.
C R12858

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St. Bombay No. 3.
Q R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms modern conveniences, servants' room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Brand new Rex Simplex Six Seater Touring Car, 13/35 H. P. self-starter with electric light. For particulars and price. Please apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Huges Road, Chawpati.
JA R3582

FOR SALE—One new 5 ton British "COMMER" LORRY, fitted with body solidly built in teak lined with thin Steel Plates. Lorry open for inspection. Apply Box No. 7997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R3588

FOR SALE—BIANCHI, four cylinder, 40 H.P., seven-seater, fitted with 12 volt c.a.v. dynamo, seven electric lights, Bosch Dual ignition with self-staring switch, speedometer, watch, mirror, rubber mats and all other fittings. Little used and owner driven. Price, Rs. 20,000 no offer. Apply to—S. N. DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road Bombay.
Ja R3592

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—MARELLI 3 B.H.P 230/440 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1800 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED—Two New LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 6" by 180 to 200 lbs. working pressure complete with all mountings and fittings. Apply with lowest price and Make, to MADHOWLAL MILLS, Ahmedabad.
R3466

WANTED—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY, one Beam Warper one hand sizing machine and a Diesel Oil Engine of 40 to 50 H.P. Apply with specification and lowest price to S. Aaron, Y.M.C.A. Byculla, Bombay.
K R3559

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINES—Bubcoch Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery going-cheap. Offers run by electricity. No brokens Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3602

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE—2 COTTAGE PIANOS, in perfect condition Iron frame Kirkman Rs. 450 Chappellas good as new Rs. 675. These Pianos can be seen at R. A. VIEGAS & CO., Music Dealers Kalbadevi, Bombay.
N R3606

UPRIGHT PIANO—Exquisite Model, Cost in England £150, practically new. Offered sacrifice less than half price, COPELAND, 11, Albion Place, Byculla.
N R3609

COLLARD AND COLLARD COTTAGE PIANO, as good as new, Rs. 1100 or offers. R. MASTER, Essak Bldg., Bombay No. 12.
N R3570

COTTAGE PIANO Prominent German Make Perfect Condition. Rs. 550/- only. Miss Pound, 22, Albion Place, Victoria Rd., Byculla.
N R3572

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Circle, Bombay.
N C12932

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Bubcoch Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery going-cheap. Offers run by electricity. No brokens Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A secondhand COTTAGE PIANO of moderate price. Please state particulars to the SECRETARY, S. G. Club, Bombay No 1a
P R3610

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—200 Fully paid 10 rupee shares of Bengal Central Loan Company, Ltd at Rs. 12 per share 15 per cent dividend paid consecutively for 2 years. Excellent investment. Whole lot or any less number. Apply INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE, 2, Lall Bazar CALCUTTA.
E R3604

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEDDAR CHEESE—English White Loaf beautifully fresh on cut Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN AND CO., 65, Parsee Bazar.
T R3568

U. P. BOOT FACTORY, CAWNPORE—Ladies or Gent's best Cawnpore Leather Shoes, light and strong, Rs. 7-8.
T C12896

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN—Nice and comfortable, double and single-rooms are now available. Please apply early.
R3563

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BUBCOCH QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery going-cheap. Offers run by electricity. No brokens Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

NOTICE.

WE wish to advise our several constituents and the general public that our SHOP is being REMOVED to 251/3, HORNBY ROAD, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., and as such we earnestly solicit their patronage at our new location from MONDAY next, when our business will be completely set up there.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
General Tobacconists.

Bombay, dated 5th May, 1922.
C12938

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st. June, 1922, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

WANTED A FIRST CLASS HEALTH OFFICER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Health Officer for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400—20—600 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50. The post is pensionable. Candidates must be medical graduates possessing a Deploma in Public Health as required in the case of 1st Class Health Officer.

The selected candidate will have to give his whole time and attention to the business and work of the Committee and shall not during his engagement directly or indirectly engage in any other business, trade, profession, or calling whether alone, or jointly or as servant or in body or firm or person, and shall not be entitled, during his engagement, to accept either directly or indirectly any fee, gratuity or commission or benefit for any service, matter or thing whether connected with his duties or not unless previously authorised by the Committee.

The selected candidate shall conduct the work of the Committee on the principles laid down and instructions and orders given from time to time by the Committee or any other Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee and authorised in this behalf or by the President or in his absence by the Vice-President or any members appointed by the Committee.

The selected candidate shall have to give such adequate security as may be settled by the Committee for continuance in service for at least three years.

Applications with testimonials stating age should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1922.

M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Nagpur, 27th April, 1922.
C12888

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on FRIDAY, the 5th May 22, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the Bank, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the fifteen months ending 31st March 1922.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Birdhichand J. Poddar, in place of late Sheth Sitaram K. Poddar.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Sheth Hansraj P. Thackersy and Sheth Kedarmal B. Ladya, who retire by rotation, under clause 99 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the next year and fix their remuneration.
5. Any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,

(Sd.) BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank are CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th April, 1922, to SATURDAY the 6th May, 1922 (both days inclusive).
C12825

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE,

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD, LAHORE.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of the Policy No. 12911 on the Life of Mr. S. Kalyanasundarappier, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

Lahore, 3rd March, 1922.
R3603

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR BUYERS,

FOR SALE—Only for Rs. 7,500 Buick, Seven seaters, just as new, very little used, having six by landars model 1920, 45 Horse power, wire wheels 16 to 17 miles per gallon petrol about 4000 miles used, Tyers and Tubes just as new, Electric light and Horn, self-starting Dianama with Battery and Magneto, Rainwater curtains Double cushion covers.

Agents and brokers need not trouble. Apply Box No. 8018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3600

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEPHONE TRUNK LINES.

THE following revised rates for trunk telephone calls came into force on the 1st May, 1922. The charge is for three minutes' conversation in each case:—

TRUNK.	CHARGES. Rs.	As.
Bombay—Poona	1	2
Bombay—Mahableshwar	1	8
Bombay—Surat	2	2
Bombay—Broach	2	8
Bombay—Ahmedabad	3	6
Poona—Mahableshwar	0	12
Surat—Broach	0	9
Surat—Ahmedabad	1	14
Surat—Mahableshwar	2	14
Surat—Poona	2	8
Broach—Ahmedabad	1	8
Broach—Poona	2	14
Broach—Mahableshwar	3	4
Ahmedabad—Poona	3	12
Ahmedabad—Mahableshwar	4	2

In addition to the above rates a charge of two annas is levied for every three minutes' conversation on every call from a Trunk Public Call Office.

J. FAIRLEY,
Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs,
Bombay Division.
C12934

TENDERS.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

KHAR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (1ST PART.)

TENDERS are invited for constructing roads in connection with the Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 at Khar (1st Part), and will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra, on the 10th May, 1922 up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time).

2. The approximate estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,21,548.

3. Tender forms will be issued on payment, of Rs. 2 each, during office hours, on application to the Executive Engineer.

4. Tenders should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing roads in connection with Bombay Suburban Scheme No. 7 Khar (1st Par, and a sum of Rs. 1,200, in cash, as earnest money should be paid to the Audit Officer, Bombay Development Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, and a receipt for the same should be shown to the Executive Engineer, Andheri District.

5. Security deposit amounting to Rs 5 per cent of the tendered amount will be required from the successful tenderer.

6 The Director of Development reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

7. Specifications for the work conditions or contract and any further particulars required can be obtained in the office of the Executive Engineer, Andheri District, at Bandra, on any working day between 12 noon and 5 p.m.

D. K. BHAVE,
Executive Engineer,
Andheri District.

Bandra, 29-4-22.
12904

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of coal ashes which have accumulated between the 1st October, 1921 and 31st March, 1922 on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday the 8th May ,1922.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 per form can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent Parel.

All tenderers will be required to pay direct to the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office Bombay, a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY,
Secretary to Agent.

3rd May, 1922.
Church Gate Street.
C12940

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922.

(1) PIR SHRADHANATH GURU JIVANNATH, of Trimbak, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Trimbak, near Nasik; and (2) BHABUTNATH DEVINATH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, for themselves and all other members of the Bhekh Bara Panth ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) SHANKERNATH BALAKNATH, lately of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, now absconding (residence not known); and (2) SWAMI KESHAVANAND SARASWATI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURUSANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kanga on the 17th day of March, 1922, Notice is hereby given to the members of the Bhekh Bara Panth that the Plaintiffs have been granted leave under Order I, Rule VIII, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to file this suit for themselves and for all other members of Bhekh Bara Panth, the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the abovenamed Defendants for a declaration that the immoveable property at Walkeshwar mentioned in the plaint is dedicared to the use of the Bhekh Bara Panth Gorakhnath of which the Plaintiffs are members, that the said Panth is entitled to bury its dead in the said burial ground forming part of the immoveable property that the said Panth is entitled to remain in possession and management of the said temple and the said Dharmasala and the said property for delivery of possession of the said property to the Plaintiffs or to the Manager thereof as may be appointed by the said Panth, for Rs. 20,000 as compensation for wrongful trespass and destruction and demolition of structures on the said immoveable property, for an interim Receiver, for an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court restraining the Defendants or their Agents from erecting and maintaining so erected any structure on the said immoveable property and from preventing the Plaintiffs having access to the said property or from burying their dead therein or from worshipping the deities of the said temple and for costs and that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 19th day of June, 1922.

Any member of the said Bhekh Bara Panth therefore desirous of becoming a party to the above suit should inform Messrs. Dikshit Manekial and Co., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, the Attorneys for the Plaintiffs herein.

Dated this 25th day of April, 1922.

P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C12937

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHAH TRIBHOWANDAS KESURDAS, of Bombay, Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

BAI KAMLABAI, widow of Shah Tribhowandas Kesurdas, of Bombay, Kapole Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khatarali, Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 26th day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the 12th year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 26th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12936

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI HIRJI KALOO of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Mutton Butcher, a widower ..... Deceased.

ABOO HAJI of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, a Mutton Butcher, one of the nephews of the said deceased residing at Khadak outside the Fort ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 10th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C12943

LEGAL NOTICES

CITATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ADMIRALTY AND VICE-ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2 of 1922.

Captain YANOVSKY, formerly Master and now Super Cargo of the s.s. Calanda, formerly the s.s. Omsk for himself and on behalf of the Engineer Mr. G. M. Vaschenko and the 3rd Engineer Mr. M. H. Abolin of the said Vessel now temporarily residing in Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

The s.s. CALANDA, formerly known as the s.s. Omsk, her papers tackle apparel furniture and Machinery now lying in the harbour and Port of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

To the Sheriff of Bombay Greeting:—Whereas a cause for wages due and owing to the plaintiffs has been instituted in our said Court, against the s.s. Calanda abovenamed her papers, tackle, apparel, furniture and machinery in the sums of Rs. 23,825 Rs. 6,489-2-0 and Rs. 1,856-12-6 respectively with costs.

We do hereby command you to arrest the said s.s. Calanda her tackle, apparel, furniture and machinery and keep the same under safe arrest until you shall receive further orders from us and to cite all persons who have or claim to have any right, title, and interest in the said s.s. "Calanda" as aforesaid to enter within 6 days from the service hereof (exclusive of the day of such service) in the Registry of our said Court an appearance to the said cause.

We further command you to warn the said persons that if they do not enter an appearance as aforesaid one of the Judges of our said Court will proceed to determine the said cause or make such order therein as to him shall seem fit. Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun MacLeod Knight, Chief Justice at oBmbay aforesaid this 27th day of April, 1922.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari,
Admiralty Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 27th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. RUSTOMJI and GINWALA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE of the command in the said order of Arrest contained I do hereby cite all persons who have or claim to have any right, title or interest in the said s.s. "Calanda" to enter within six days from the date of the publication of this Citation an appearance in the above cause in the Registry of the High Court in its Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Jurisdiction.

I hereby further warn all such persons that in default of entering an appearance as aforesaid, the said cause will be determined in such manner and such other order will be made as to the said Court shall seem fit.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 4th May, 1922.
C12935

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BUNDLES WIRE ROPES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Joshoji and Sons and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. A. Kayum & Co., of Nagdevi Street.

4 Bundles Wire Ropes.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "DE DION" MOTOR CAR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 1265 OF 1922.

Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer Plaintiffs.

vs.

Yasmant Raghunath ..... Defendants.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Mulji Thakordas and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee Dr. Mangaldas Rangildas Engineer and in accordance with the decree passed on 29th April, 1922 in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Yasmant Raghunath.

One "Di Dion" Motor car four cylinders, 12/14 H.P., 1908 model four seater engine No. 2359, highest speed 30 and weight 20 cwt. and which is registered in the office of the Police Commissioner under No. 231 of 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF 57 BALES BERAR COTTON.

SUIT NO. 2944 OF 1922

Hukmichand Rambhagat. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Magniram Debalal ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to an order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Fawcett in the above suit Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 5 p.m. at Colaba Cotton Green.

57 Bales Berar Cotton belonging to the Defendants.

The above bales are lying at Victoria No. 2 Godown of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT THE BUNGALOW NO. 32 ROBERTS ROAD OPPOSITE MAGDALA ROAD NEAR COLABA OBSERVATORY UPPER COLABA.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow No. 32 Roberts Road opposite Magdala Road near Colaba observatory upper Colaba, the very valuable handsome and latest artistic designed highly polished household and office furniture by Messrs. John Roberts, Devji Kanji and other well known makers consisting of sliding dining tables, rich polished dining chairs, Queen Anne and Louis pattern sideboard, dinner wagons, dumb waiters, Indian hand carved tables and teapoys, rich carpets, chesterfield sofas and chairs, historic and oleograph pictures, bedroom double and single almirahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, iron single beds, rich platedware, English glassware and crockeryware, also collection of choice plants and flowers, etc., etc.

The Property of Major H. W. Price, officer commanding, A Detchment, Supply Depot.

Catalogues are being published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1922.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. S. T.)

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION AND OILMAN STORES MERCHANTS.

By order of Pandit Ramkison Gopalkison, the mortgagee-in-possession of Messrs. E. R. Cheap Jack and Co., the mortgagees, of Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, and on account and at the risk of said Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 71-73, in Abdul Rehman Street, the following stock-in-trade of the said Messrs. N. R. Khanna and Sons, consisting assorted biscuits, jams, soups, soaps, essences, shaving sticks, boot polishes, losenges, sweets, sardin boxes, barley tins, hair oils, assorted vegetable tins, jams, coffee tins, shop furniture, show-case, table, chairs, bench, etc., etc., in small lots to suit the purchasers.

The property is on view

MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Coming Monday 8th May at 9 30

Return of the Stupendous Attraction!

Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ld., present

"THE OPTIMYSTICS"

A MUSICAL, REVUSICAL & MYSTICAL MELANGE

OKITO

THE WONDERFUL WIZARD

Direct from a six months season with Maskelyne and Devant St. George's Hall London

by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit

FRED ATTILLA

WILL COMMIT

A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by

'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'

VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED

BOOKING AT MESSRS. ROSE & Co.,

THE EXCELSIOR

To day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Special Engagement of
LES BRETONS
The Great French Trick Cyclists.
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"FROM HAND TO MOUTH"
TOM KEELE
and
WYN RAY
IN MUSICAL COMEDY
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

Fun Friday Programme

Including the World's Greatest Comedians.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"RAMAYANA"
in 21 parts of absorbing interest
This Week Concluding Episodes
(Parts 17th to 21st)
Come and See the Story of the Ages.
A Superb Cinematographic Gem.
All lovers of Ancient Indian History and Devotional Mythology must see this
Stupendous Production
The First Indian Serial

To-night To-night

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

Parshuram Parshuram

(6 parts—6000 feet)

The stirring life-history of that fiery Brahmin Warrior who destroyed all Kshatriyas on earth Twenty-one times.

Coming Shortly
VIR ABHIMANYU.
By the Star Film Co A magnificent film.
Three Daily Four shows—5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage

Lalitkal darsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at

Bombay Theatre, Grant Road
BOMBAY,

Saturday, 6th, May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m.
MRICHHAKATIK

Sunday, 7th, May, 1922, at 3 p. m.
RAKSHASI—
MAHATVA KANKSHA.

c. 12199. *Proprietors.*

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Pathe's Latest and greatest Production
ON THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
2nd chapter
"THE PETRIFIED TOWN"
For the First time in India
AESOP'S FABLES
modernised
A series of entirely new cartoon. each with a moral

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
AND
A POLLARD COMEDY

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10 30 P. M
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

GLOBE CINEMA

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Cinema and English variety double Programme
Commencing Saturday 6th May 1922
to Friday 12th May 1822
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY AT THIS THEATRE
The well-known English Dancers and Comedy Duo

WYN RAY & TOM REELE

NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
NEW SKETCHES

Don't miss this Special opportunity
Three Shows daily at 7, 8 45, & 10-30,
also
VITAGRAPHS FAMOUS DRAMA
"GRAY TOWER MYSTERY"
5 parts
featuring
GLADYS LESLIE

A thrilling Detective story,
Stirring prison Fire Scene
Strong Love ELEMENT and
A BIG SURPRISE
Cinema Matinee at 3-30
Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

Commencing, Saturday the 29th April 1922
The World's Greatest Thunder—Serial

"The Whirlwind"

A Thrilling Dramatic Story of Love, Hate and Stirring Adventures.
featuring
The celebrated Screen-Star, the Idol of Millions.

CHARLES HUTCHISON

America's death-defying Hero of dare-devil deeds assisted by

Miss. EDITH THORNTON

One of the Most Beautiful Girls on the screen, and an Athelete, specially called upon to assist HUTCHISON in his Dare-devil stunts in this Serial.

Remember "Dare-devil" CHARLES HUTCHISON in the "Great Gamble" and in the "DOUBLE ADVENTURE" He is coming back in the "Whirlwind" like a Whirlwind / It will sweep you off your feet. Nothing like it ever seen! SURE?

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS 5 SHOWS
WEEK DAYS 4 SHOWS.
Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
No increase in Prices

THE STAR CINEMA
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil.
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand	10 60
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	17 75
New York, 11 a.m. July	18 34
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	18 68
Jan.	18 66
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	18 10
Oct.	18 20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Months	To-day's Price.
May	10 33
June	—
July	10 3
Aug.	10 38
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 35
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 31
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10 0
June	10 62
July	10 67
August	10 65
September	10 64
Oct.	10 63
November	10 60
December	10 58
January	10 53
February	10 51
March	10 9
April	10 47

Tone:—Strong.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 2nd.

Months	To-day's price.
May	16 40
June	16 80
July	16 75
Aug.	16 95
September	17 10
Oct.	17 35
Nov.	17 40
Dec.	17 45
Jani	17 55
April	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 2nd

M. G. Bengal Good		7 00
" "	Fully Good	7 40
" "	Fine	7 80
" "	No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 30
" "	" Fully Good	8 70
" "	" Fine	9 10
M. G. Broach Good		8 85
" "	Fully Good	9 25
" "	Fine	9 65
G. Scinde Good,		6 90
" "	Fully Good	7 30
" "	Fine	7 70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " to Consument	28,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—
Futures at New York May	19 89
Futures at New York July	18 87
Futures at New York Oct.	19 00
Futures at New York Jan.	18 86
Spot Cotton at New York	19 90
S of Cotton at New Orleans	17 67
Futures at New Orleans July	18 47
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	18 56
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Demand B	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	68 3 4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 3rd

Futures at New York	May	19 74
	July	19 03
	Oct.	19 12
	Jan.	19 02
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool.	Liverpool, May 3rd.	
	May	10 69
	July	10 12
	Oct.	10 66
	Jan.	10 58

London, May 3rd.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/- 9/32 Steady
Bar Gold	4/13. 1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 2nd

Rentes 3 per cent	57 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	35
" 2 months hence	35
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold Indian bought. Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, May, 2nd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 54 lbs. May-June Buyers	97
Barleta Buenos 72 lbs May-June Sellers	50
Australian 52 lbs. May Buyers	57
Tone:—Firm	

Stubborn Case of Boils & Pimples

"Can honestly say I am quite cured"

Our portrait is of Mr. W. BRIDAL, 27, Strand Street, Newtown, Mountain Ash, South Wales, Great Britain, who writes:

"It gives me great pleasure in telling you about the remarkable cure I found in Clarke's Blood Mixture for boils and pimples. After having suffered from time to time from both, and trying all kinds of so-called remedies, and being under doctor's treatment, I thought of Clarke's Blood Mixture, having tried it years ago with success for a similar complaint. After taking one bottle it seemed to drive them out, and after the second bottle I found a decided improvement, and continuing with your Mixture I can honestly say I am quite cured."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 10 0
Hongkong	£ 115 0 0
National	£ 40 5 0

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Fair to Good Bold	Nominal,
Rapeseed, Yellow Gauze at 416 lbs. ex-Ship May June Sellers	£ 17 1/-
Rapeseed, Brown, Gauze 416 lbs, ex-Ship Nominal	18 1 2
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firmly held	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—Easier.	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May June Value Firm	£ 9 1 8
Teria Rapeseed:—May June Sellers	18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine May-June Sellers	
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 83 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 80 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/4
Hard Speiter	£ 21 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	16

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 %1960/90	£ 87 5 8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 3/8
War loan 5 % 1929/47	£99 3 16
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3 4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan).	68
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 3/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July	11
Plantation First Larex Crepe May	9 1/4
Foreign ot Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/6
Tone:— No demand Flat	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	10/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June. Sellers	18 10 1/2
Do. Do. June July Sellers	18/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19 10 1/2
Tone:—Very Dull.	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 4

In consequence of 14 points reported higher in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 491 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 493 at 4 p.m. While Broach July/August opened at Rs. 518 and advanced to Rs. 520 on scattered buying. From this level it eased to Rs. 515½ on Jobbers selling and again advancing to Rs. 518½ remained Rs. 517½ at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 518½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 520 and declining to Rs. 518 closed at Rs. 518½. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 402 and declined till Rs. 398. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 399 and Rs. 401½ and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 399. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 422 and dropped to Rs. 418 on selling by Jobbers. Again going up till Rs. 421½ remained Rs. 419 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 355 and July Rs. 365.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday, and about 1500 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 4th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May		494
" " "	July August		518 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May		356
" " "	July		369
Fine Oomra	May		400
" " "	July		420
Southern	May/June		500
"	July Aug.		510

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		496
" " "	July-Augt		518
Fully Good Bengal	May		354
" " "	July		365
Fine Oomra's	May		399
" " "	July		419
Southern	May June		506
"	July Aug.		510

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4th.

Description, Super-fine	Good Good fine					
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab		375	355	335		
M. G. Oomra s No. 4	420	405	3 0			
M. G. Central P. No. 1	455	440	425			
M. G. Central P. No 2	4 0	42	410			
M. G. Broach		510	500	490		
M. G. Punjab American						
Southern		510	500	490		

Long Duration,

Minimum Current Consumption.

Pleasant White Light.
Highest Resistibility.
1,000 Burning-hours
THEREFORE BUT
Only These Lamps!

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon:

The Indian Produce & Oversea Trading Co.,

Importers & Exporters.

Branch Office:— Hamburg.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, (P. O. B. 554) BOMBAY.

Can be had from Stock at every competitive prices
(A Few Upcountry Sub-Agencies are still open.)

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 3rd May 1922.

Cotton	9625	Bales
Wheat	4233	Qrs.
Linseed	2.843	"
Rape, ots	3260	"
Gingelly seed	1053	"
Poppyseed	895	"
Ground nuts	1710	"
Castor seed	3752	"
Rice	45827	"
Myra ollama	3119	"
Cottonseed	16599	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	2721	"
Jowar	4032	"
Masur	84	"
Garlic	171	"
Cajan	1704	"
Ghee	531	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

May 4

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-2-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-0-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-14-0.
Bars Silver ready 95-0-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 95-3-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 94-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/8.
B. C. Bank's selling D D 1/3 5/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/4.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/16.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 9/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 304.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 324.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 314.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 168¾.
On Japan Bank's buying 60, D/st D P 164¾.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 205.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 283.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D183¾.
On New York Bank's selling D D 359.
London Gold ready sh. 93-1.
London Silver ready d. 35.
London Silver forward d. 35.
Tone of Exchange quiet Steady.

CROSS RATE ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.44.
French Exchange Frcs. 48.50.
Swiss Exchange 22 90.
Belgium Exchange 53.30.
Italian Exchange 83.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 1350.
Prague Exchange Krons 228.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1929 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed firm owing to speculative buying

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1365, India 114/8, Central 34, Tata Bank 15 and Eastern 82.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2600, Alliance 315, Apollo 92/8, Birla Mills 81/4, Bombay Cotton 1150, By Dyeing 1510, Bradbury 1070, Century 830, Cent. India 4860, Colaba Land 2255, Coorla 265, Crescent 575, Currimbhoy 1695 David 1590, Edw. Sassoon 502/8, Elphinston 145, Fazulbhoy 1395, Gokak 225, Ind. Bleaching 200, Ind. Malwa 610, Kastoorchand 980, Kohinoor 3435, Madhowji 500, Meyer Sassoon 315, New Great 827/8, New City 665 Pabani 885, Pearls 1117/8, Phoenix 940, Premier 170, Planet 267/8, Shapurji 397/12, Simplex 89/8, Standard 2300 x.d., Swan 1060, Swadeshi 5290, Tata Mill 1180n, and Vishnu Cotton 2050.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 522/8, B. Burma 495, B. Burma N. I. 137/8 pr., Bt. Burma pet 10, By Tramway 118/12, B. Flour 1450 x.d., B. Steam 205/8, Bundi Cement 39/8, Ind. Cement 270, Katni Ord 250, Katni Defd 1120, New India Insur 15, Tata Iron Ord 60, Tata Iron Defd 205, Tata Iron N. Ord 51/4, Tata Iron N. Defd 175, Tata Oil 47/8 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 3rd.

These of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Baromot & corrected to 32 deg Febr is			29.827
Temperature of Air		degree	86 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		"	79 3
Dew Point		"	76.7
Relative humidity of Air		"	0.733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		"	0.0
Maximum temperature not Air		"	93.5
Minimum do do		"	81.8
General direction of Wind			
from midnight to midnight			NNW.NW.WNW.NW.
Movement of Wind do		miles.	260

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

			HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of week.	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	
	May		h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.	
F	5	m	5 12	24 5	5	m 11 19	18 8	
			5 52a	26 0				
S	6	m	6 36	24 8	6	m 0 57	19 2	
			7 10a	26 9		0 47a	18 11	
S	7	m	8 3	25 7	7	m 1 57	18 0	
			8 20a	26 9		2 7a	18 7	
M	8	m	9 14	25 1	8	m 2 50	16 9	
			9 18a	27 4		3 9a	18 1	
Tu.	9	m	10 12	28 1	9	m 3 38	15 7	
			10 37	29		4 4a	17 8	
W	10	m	10 56	29 1	10	m 4 21	14 9	
			10 5a	28 0		4 54a	17 5	
Th.	11	m	3 48	24 8	11	m 0 52	17 11	
			4 45a	26 2		11 37a	19 11	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing weeks.

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
May	5 (Friday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 54m.
"	6 (Saturday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 53m
"	7 (Sunday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 53m.
"	8 (Monday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 53m
"	9 (Tuesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 52m.
"	10 (Wednesday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 54m
"	11 (Thursday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 54m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, April 8th, 11h. 18.6m. a.m.; Full Moon, 15th, [illegible] 19.2m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 23rd, 6h. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 4.

S S Benares, Hollbery, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURE.

May 4.

S S Concondia, Massa, Hull
S S British Fern, Buck Mahomeran.
S S Camillo, Towell Marmagoa.
S S Delta Brooks, China and Japan.
S S Barala, Kitson, Busreh
S S Laconia, Angucovich, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lingu for Rangoon.
Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Mawa, for Kobe.
Steamer Shustar for Jeddah.
Steamer Foredano for New York.

S S Benares:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Benares, 3509 tons, Captain S Hollbery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Condcondia:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Concondia, 4089 tons, Captain Massa, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S British Fern:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer British Fern, 3389 tons, Captain W Buck, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Camillo:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Camilla, 3149 tons, Captain W H. Towel sailed yesterday from harbour for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Delta, 4739 tons, Captain C. Brooks, sailed yesterday from harbour for China and Japan, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A. J. Kitson, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Laconia:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Laconia, 4004 tons, Captain Angucovich, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

May 4.

S S Morea for London:—3 bales wool carpets, E Aghayoff, 4 bales cow hides, L. Hassam.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—13 bales wol, M Baha; 14 bales wool, C Kunjal; 22 wool, H. Ramgopal; 2 bales wool, F R Campbell and Co.; 67 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.; 1000 cwt myrabolams, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 15 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 540 cwt. dill seed, J Dayal,

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—3614 cwt. bonemeal, Ralli Bros.

S S Concordia for Huli:—1500 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Australia for Genoa:—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Australia for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 50 bales cotton, V. Vishnoo; 55 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 20 bales cotton L. Abercrombie and Co. 2030 cwt c. myrabolams, M B Kaisha.

S S Iris for Havre:—2268 cwt linsed, Ralli Bros.

S S Loredane for Middlesbro' 1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 140 bales cotton, G Vishnu Lanke; 1000 bales cotton, G. Dosa and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Yuassa Cotton Tdg. Co.; 2250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—730 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Gyoko Maru for Kobe:—112 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 225 bales cotton G K Kaisha;

S S Gyoko Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 7600 baes cotton G W Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 7600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, O M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Tientsin:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton. Yuasa Cotton Tdg Co.; 200 bales cotton, Nissim Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 2800 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

IMPORT.

May 4.

S S Awa Maru from Yokohama. Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—50 ags coffee, 275 cask china clay 80 coils rope. 200 drums sodium sulphide; 37 case camphor; 1180 case cassia, 20 cases cassia oil, 11 case peppermint crystal, 10 cases peppermint oil, 50 cases china roots, 25 bales China roots, 7 case quinine, 2200 bales rice, 21 case glass bottles, 50 cases glass ware, 53 bags glass ware; 504 cases glass bangles, 25 case gum benjamin, 20 bdles gum benjamin, 20 bdles cocks; 10 bdles matches; 280 bales matchings, 194 drums lubricating oil, 68 case paper, 25 case biscuits 2347 bags sago flour, 10 cases soap, 2613 bags betal nuts, 9 bags cubebs, 40 bags nutmegs 22 bags pepper, 400 bags sugar candy, 10 cases tea, 1067 bales cotton yarn, 4 bales canvas, 100 bales cotton drill, 350 bales sheeting, 214 bales shirting, 11 cases red shirting 26 cases silk, 5 cases silk yarn, 58 cases silk goods, 56 cases silk piece goods, 14 box silk piece goods, 35 cases wax.

S S Mantua from Sydney. Agents:—Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.:—49 cylinder abonia 200 case preserved fruits, 185 cases cordials, 20 cases beer, 30 cases vinegar, 181 confectionery, 705 cases milk, 1 case tallow, 109 pipes tallow, 156 cask talow, 63 bars silver 15 box sovereigns.

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 8 Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope Testimonials from all quarters.

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Krishnailasa Agrahar, Mysore.
R3429

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(In Liquidation.)

For Mill Owners and Capitalists

The above factory for dyeing and bleaching of cloth and yarn, fitted with latest Machines German make, is for sale, or hire or running with its present liabilities. Offers invited upto 10th May 1922.

Details and Inspection on enquiry from:
its Liquidators Palace Road, BARODA.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Multan. Day temperature is above normal at Lahore and Ambala. Night temperature is above the average throughout, the excess being 10 degree at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the west of the division. Jhansi records a maximum of 111 degree. Night temperature is above normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in west Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in upper Sind, and the maximum rose to 113 degree at Jacobabad. Night temperature is lower than usual at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in Central India West. Day temperature is in excess at Surat, but is in defect at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is above normal in the south-eastern districts; a maximum of 112 degree is reported from Nagpur and Raipur. Night temperature is in excess at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in slight excess at Karwar and Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad, Nizamabad recording a maximum of 111 degree. Night temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—1.08" of rain has fallen at Bangalore during a thunderstorm. There have been a few thunderstorms in Malabar, but no appreciable rain has fallen. The western disturbance in the north is more marked to-day. Day temperature has decreased, but night temperature continues high in the Punjab and the United Provinces. The sea has become rough at Colombo and slight to moderate on the Malabar coast, but ther eare no definite indications of disturbed weather in the southeast Arabian sea.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations	Tempr. (in Shade) Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 3rd	78.2	67.9	61	1.97	—1.24
Jask	90.8	75.6	48	5.72	+1.50
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan	106	82.4	36	1.69	—0.1
Rawalpindi	99.8	77.0	22	11.80	+1.87
Lahore	1 5	69.4	37	4.66	—2.2
Hissar	107	82.1	2	1.23	—0.4
Ambala	106.7	72.4	13	3.79	—3.0
Delhi	105.2	82.4	24	0.85	—2.5
UNITED PROVINCES					
Agra	108.6	78.2	38	0.75	—1.9
Mainpuri	110.8	84.4	15	1.32	—0.4
Jhansi	107.6	80.4	24	0.30	—0.3
Cawnpore	103.4	81.5	65	1.58	—0.3
Allahabad	199.7	73.4	3	3.66	+1.3
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	86.9	77.9	83	1.40	—0.7
Karachi	106.6	78.4	23	0.08	—1.4
Ajmer	108.8	78.2	13	0.28	—1.4
Jaipur	110.2	79.8	11	0.53	—1.4
Kotah	91.0	74.6	15	0.37	—0.9
Mount Abu					
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	103.6	75.5	70	0	—0.5
Dwarka	89.8	81.4	87	0	—0.8
Veraval	87.3	81.3	89	0.06	—0.4
Rajkot	97.0	81.8	49	0	—0.5
Ranavagar Para	1 3.8	81.8	54	0	—0.6
Surat	1 0.0	81.2	69	0	—0.4
Ahmedabad	104.2	81.5	39	0	—0.4
Deesa	111.5	84.2	37	0	—0.5
Neemuch	104.7	80.8	67	0.48	—0.4
Indore	106.2	80.1	54	0.36	—0.6
CENTRAL PROVINCES					
Jubbulpore	105.8	76.5	25	2.36	—0.8
Saugor	105.8	80.0	13	1.95	—0.5
Hoosangabad	110.7	80.0	24	2.80	+0.7
Khandwa	111.2	82.1	8	1.30	+0.7
Akola	113.1	85.7	22	2.22	+0.7
Amraoti	111.0	86.7	25	0.52	—1.8
Nagpur	111.3	84.9	19	0.64	—1.6
Chanda	110.8	80.	27	1.22	—2.3
Raipur	10.7	78.4	18	1.20	—1.7
KONKAN—					
Bombay	93.	81.2	76	0	—0.7
Ratnagiri	9 2	8 .0	70	0.41	—0.6
Marmugoa	3.8	80.9	71	1.78	—0.1
Karwar	92.1	1.9	68	1.83	—0.6
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	10 .6	76.0	25	0.70	—0.5
Ahmednagar	102.8	71.6	63	1.09	—0.5
Poona	94.4	69.4	76	1.41	—0.0
Sholapur	7.8	71	31	1.20	+0.0
Bijapur	100.7	75.	89	0.66	—4.3
Belgaum	90.9	69.0	78	7.66	3.4
Aurangabad	105.	76.8	42	1.59	—0.1
Nizamabad (Indur)	110.6	8 .1	35	3.53	0.6
Hyderabad	106	81.9	48	7.10	—4.0
MALABAR AND UNDER LON—					
Mangalore	91	80.2	76	0.02	5.53	+0.5
Calicut	92	81.5	80	0.07	5.35	—6.2
Cochin	93.18	.7	78	0 01	15.10	1.1
Colombo	90.8	78.1	94	..	20.98	—16.1
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Mallipatam	96.3	82 1	70	..	3.30	—4.0
Bellary	101.8	78.	57	..	4.08	+1.4
Cuddapah	107.2	87.6	51	..	3.69	—1.9
Madras	95.2	81.0	89	..	9.69	—11.8
Bangalore	9 .6	70.9	70	1.08	5.43	0.7
Coimbore	98.7	78.8	66	..	9.88	—3.1
Trichanopoly	105	1.1	67	..	5.86	—5.6
Negapatam	98.6	82 8	72	..	13.94	17.9

USE SALTRATED WATER TO FLUSH OUT URIC ACID AND CLOGGED KIDNEYS.

Few sufferers from deranged kidneys, uric acid troubles, and backache know what salts to use or how to use any salts properly, says an eminent specialist, who tells us that common Epsom or Rochelle salts should never be taken at all, on account of their drastic action in flushing out the intestinal juices. These and other so-called "morning salts" and powders have practically no effect on the kidneys, as anyone knows who has tried them. There is little chance for these salts to reach even the liver, because they are not absorbed, but almost immediately pass straight through to the lower intestine, thus often having a very pronounced aperient effect, but not through acting on the liver or kidneys in any way.

What kidney sufferers need is not simply a common and drastic saline laxative that acts solely on the lower bowel; they require a curative water containing lithia and strongly alkaline ingredients. Probably the strongest known uric acid solvent and natural kidney cleansing agent is a compound which chemists know as refined Alkia Saltrates. Dissolve a teaspoonful of this in a tumbler of water, and drink the dose two or three times during the day, so it will reach the kidneys by absorption. This forms a tasteless, effervescent, and delightfully thirst-quenching drink, to which a little lemon juice may be added, if desired. There is no depressing after-effect, nor salty taste, and you cannot drink too much of it, for this sparkling alkaline water renders deposits of uric acid soluble and painless, neutralises and expels all acid impurities, washes accumulations out of the joints, and thoroughly purifies the blood.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FRIST L. L. B., EXAMINATION RESULTS.

DIVISION I (in order of merit).
L A Mehta, K R Apte, M R Dhamdhere.
DIVISION II.

S R Acharya, S N Akadas, I T Almoula, S A Alwandi, R I Ambugam, R Ananthachary, K R Badicherlu, G V Bakshi, N B Baliga, S C Bangalore, R V Bapat, R R Bapu, J M Barot, J A Baxi, M R Benjamin, P C Bhat, V T Bhatkhande, B M Bhatt, V K Bindiganavale, R R Burgul, B G Chandorkar, R S Channapatna, T G Chitnis, J D Choksi, H H Dalal, N G Date, B G Desai, C G Desai, D G Desai, D K. Desai, J B Desai, B K Deshpande, G L Deshpande, R S Deshpande, V A Devlalikar, G T Dhaneshwar, V R Dhruva, V J Divecha, D P Dixit, K B Doctor, S D Doshi, M K Dravid, K K Edakkandiyil, S R Ekbote, J T Ferreira, A P Fonseca, G V Gangal, S P Gazdar, A D Gorwala, S C Gubbi, K M Gudibanda, B D Gupte, A S Halbe, S N Hanumanthraya, S R Harpanhalli, S V Hongenahally, L Honnali, A S Iyengar, M L Jagtiani, G G Jatkar, M M Javeri, U L Jhaveri, N A Joshi, K G Joshi, J M Kamdar, B V Kane, G V Kapadia, S K Kathavate, J Katte, A Kesavaiengar, R T Kolla, S Konanur, R H Koppalkar, B N Kotwal, N V Kulkarni, P S Kulkarni, S K Kurpad, C T Lakhia, S Lakshmana, K R Lakshmeswar, H B Laskari, N K Lathia, G M Lonkar, B G Luktuke, R V Madgeri, D G Madiwale, U B Majmudar, R K Mankodi, S L Melkote, A A Memon, M G Merchant, M A Mody, S C Mody, M A Rahman, M K Ullah, M T Motwani, G I Mughal, V K Mulay, G A Munshi, S K Mysore, G R Nalavadi, D J Nanavati, M B Narielvala, E K K Nayar, P L Ogale, H S Oza, S B Palekar, P D Pandit, S P Pandit, L T Pandya, H R Parpia, A S Patel, P B Patel, B J Pathakji, D L Patil, S C Patil, S H Patwardhan, S P Phadnis, V N Phatak, R S Pitambare, G Raghucatyachar, N R Iyengar, S Rangaramiah, Y G Rele, N N Salagame, V R Saraf, D K Sathe, V Y Satkalmi, N R Secundrabad, B M Shah, D G Shah, P H Shah, A A Shaikh, S J M Shekhani, O S N Sheriff, V T Shiratige, V B Sivarajpuram, G D Tijoriwala, L S Tirumale, N M Tumkur, R K Upadhyaya, M M Vakil, N C Vakil, R N Vedmani, R B Virkar.

PASS.

M C Amin, K B Bharucha, M M Bhesania, H K Bhide, K R Bodas, D N Chitre, J G Dandawate, D G Desai, D V Deshpande, G T Dhaneshwar, S A Dighe, K N Godbole, R Gubbi, P R Islur, V B Joshi, P K Karnik, M V Kelkar, C K Kulkarni, E J Kulkarni, Y G Kulkarni, L N Kygonahally, M T Majmudar, P O Mathew, N K Mehta, B A Melwanke, V K Muranjan, D P Nandedkar, R V Navsarikar, B K Nowkhandewala, K L Oza, J L Paralkar, K C Patel, S A Pradhan, S S Pradhan, T Y R Bhonsle, R H Shah, S G Shevale, V V Tarde, K B Thakur, D V Tillu, C A Trivedi, H J Udwadia, G V Vaidya, R N Vaidya, D V Wagh, T W Wagle, H R Wenkatgiri.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

Liladhar Arjunlal Mehta wins the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.

Bhaskar Janardan Pathakji gets the Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.

SOLITARY CELL TO MR. RANGA AYYER.

JAIL SUPERINTENDENT'S HIGH-HANDED ACTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Swami Bhaskara Tiratha is a great devotee of Sri Krishna. He always keeps Sri Krishna's picture hanging on the wall. Swamiji did the same on his arrival at Lucknow Jail. The superintendent ordered the Swami to remove the picture from the wall. The Swami asked the Superintendent not to insult his god but the latter got the picture removed by force through jail staff.

Such an insult to the religious sentiments of the Swami was keenly felt by all the political prisoners. They therefore decided to stand by the Swami and hung Sri Krishna's picture over every seat. Next day the Superintendent happened to come to Barrack No. 9 and seeing a pitcure of Sri Krishna on the front seats ordered it to be removed, but was met with a stern refusal by the prisoners. This offended the Superintendent, who as a punishment to the two offending prisoners ordered them to be sent to Faizabad jail.

The repeated interference with religious liberty caused great indignation among the prisoners. All the political prisoners decided to remain firm but non-violent and appointed Mr. Ranga Ayyer their spokesman. In his second visit the same afternoon the Superintendent intentionally ignored Mr. Ranga Ayyer who tried to talk to him. This naturally excited Mr. Ayyer and some hot words passed between the two. Thereupon the Superintendent ordered Mr. Ayyer to be removed to the Central Jail. Mr. Ayyer obeyed the order cheerfully and left the District Jail with a Sri Krishna picture in his hand.

The Superintendent during conversation with Pandit Motilal Nehru told him that he was going to give Mr. Ayyer one month's separate confinement only. But quite contrary to this Mr. Ayyer was kept locked up in a small solitary cell for two days. He was not allowed to go out even for natural calls. Mr. Ayyer fasted for two days refusing to take food in the same room where latrine pots were kept. He has now been removed to a 'European' cell and is taken out of it for natural calls only. This 24 hours' confinement continually for one month in such a hot weather is sure to ruin Mr. Ranga Ayyer's delicate health. It needs no mention that till lately his condition was very precarious owing to lung complaints.

The jail rules prohibit picture of political agitators only and the Superintendent's conduct is evidently arbitrary in ordering the removal of religious pictures and meting out such harsh punishment to Mr. Ranga Ayyer.

MODIFICATION OF CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

BHANDARA'S STRONG DISAPPROVAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHANDARA, May 3.

A meeting of the citizens of Bhandara was held on the 1st instant to express its disapproval of the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee to suggest modifications in the Congress Programme. Dr. Khare a premier citizen of Nagpur presided.

Drs. Moonji, Cholkar and Paranjape, and Sjt. Abhyankar, Barrister, had come down from Nagpur for the meeting. Drs. Moonji and Paranjape delivered long speeches in support of the Sub-Committee's report. When Dr. Paranjape was delivering his address, Pandits Sundarlalji and Makhanlalji arrived at the meeting place.

The first resolution was then moved by Sjt. Abdulrahim as follows:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bhandara expresses its strong disapproval of the report (published in the newspapers) of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee to suggest modifications in the present Congress Programme in in-as-much as the said report goes entirely against the principles underlying, and the main items of the programme of Non-violent Non-Cooperation which the nation adopted after full deliberation at Calcutta, Nagpur, and Ahmedabad, and in which the nation has developed full confidence, as under the said programme it has made tremendous and unprecedented progress towards the attainment of its goal. This meeting further urges upon the Provincial Congress Committee to totally reject the Sub-Committee's report and to carry out in all its details the constructive programme passed at Bardoli and at Delhi."

A POINT OF ORDER.

Sjt, N. G. Buche then raised a point of order, saying none who were not members of the Congres organisation had the right to vote on the resolution and that it was not within the powers of a public meeting to discuss it.

After much discussions the President finally ruled that a public meeting had every right to discuss the resolution and vote upon it.

Sjt. Kalicharan Sharma then supported the resolution in a lengthy speech criticizing the various items of the Sub-Committee's report.

Dr. Moonje rose to oppose the resolution and delivered a long speech in favour of the Sub-Committee's report.

On the votes being taken, the President announced that the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Next, Sjt. V. S. Dandekar moved as under:—"In-as-much as fresh elections for the various Congress Committees are already overdue, and in-as-much as the public has lost confidence in the present Committee, and the immediate holding of fresh elections is absolutely necessary, this meeting requests the Provincial Congress Committee and the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to arrange immediately for fresh elections."

After the resolution was seconded,, Sj. Abhyankar opposed it.

When the votes were taken the resolution was declared passed, almost unanimously, there being only two men voting against.

The meeting lasted from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

CHANDA'S SUPPORT TO CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

NO CONFIDENCE IN NAGPUR P. C. C.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A correspondent wires from Nagpur under date the 2nd May:—

The Chanda public are resolved to follow Mahatmaji's programme. Pandits Sunderlalji Makhanlalji and Satyadeoji Vidyalankar left Wardha for Chanda on the 28th last. On their way they were greeted by the citizens of Wardha at the railway station. The party reached Chanda at 4 p.m. and was warmly received by the citizen at the station. At night a public meeting was arranged. Mr. N. K. Sadafal the Vice President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee presiding. The President on behalf of the citizens welcomed Pandits Sunderlalji and Makhanlalji and then asked Pandit Sunderlalji to speak. Panditji stood up amidst loud cheers and delivered a very impressive speech for more than an hour. In his speech he surveyed the whole world situation as a keen student of history and assured the public of the sure and immediate prospects of India's Liberation. As regards the means he strongly emphasised non-violent Non-Cooperation as the only one. Then Shreeyut Khushalchand marwari moved the following resolution:—

This meeting of the citizens of Chanda fully approves of the present programme of non-violent Non-Cooperation which has been accepted by the nation at Calcutta and again at Nagpur and Ahmedabad. In the opinion of this meeting the scheme prepared b ythe Sub-Committee of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee is against the present programme and harmful to the country and therefore this meeting asks the Provincial Congress Committee to reject it at once.

This meeting is also of opinion that by stopping the new election for the current year the Provincial Congress Committee has taken an illegal and undue action. This action of the Provincial Congress Committee has done a great harm to the political life of the province and therefore the public has lost all confidence in the present committee. This meeting therefore urges the Provincial Congress Committee and The All-India Congress Committee to arrange fresh elections as soon as possible. Mr. Dharmdas supported this resolution and Pandit Satyadeoji explained and critisized the Sub-Committee's new scheme.

Mr. Antaskar and Nilkanthrao Deshmukh by way of opposition put an amendment to the resolution.

Then Pandit Makhanlalji stood up and surveyed the whole political situation of of India and appealed to the audience to carry out the present programme and not to seek even the slightest harmful change in it. The Panditji totally refuted the argument of the opposers to the resolution and and asked the public not to be baffled by them. The amendment and the resolution were them put to vote. The amendment was lost by an overwhelming majority and the resolution was carried, then the Pandits yeft Chanda for Wardha by night. On the way at 2 a.m. the citized sof Wardha assembled at the railway staion and requested the Pandits to give an advice. Pandits Sunderlal and Makhanlal spoke on the present situation so long as the train stopped. Pandit Sunderlalji left Wardha for Nagpur by the morning mail and Makhanlalji by the next.

"THE ONLY COMPETENT MAN TO VISIT DOMINIONS."

MR. SASTRI SPEAKS BEFORE DEPARTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 2.

The Madras Liberal League gave a farewell entertainment to Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer and Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri at Gokhale Hall this evening on the eve of their departure from India. Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer spoke of the respective merits and qualities of the guests.

Mr. Sastri in the course of his speech said his dominion tour was in fulfilment of a resolution passed at the Imperial Conference and repudiated various criticisms against his mission. Explaining why he did not go to South Africa where the situation was more acute Mr. Sastri said that South Africa had expressly taken herself outside the scope of the Imperial Conference resolution. Moreover General Smuts had expressly told him that he need not visit South Africa until he intimated him that the occasion was ripe. The remedy for the situation in South and East Africa lay in Whitehall and not in Nairobi or Pretoria. Mr. Sastri continuing said "If still some of you are inclined to put the question, 'why do you go, why do you not allow another person to go in your place.' There are several reasons why another person should not go. In the first place it is not altogether within my competence at this stage to request some body else to take my place. But there is also one other consideration which it behoves me to impress on you. This is a somewhat previous knowledge of the sort of people with whom one has to move. I happen to possess that knowledge. I have enjoyed the exceptional advantage of coming into contact with a very considerable number of people from America and the Dominions with whom I have cultivated some amount of intimate intercourse and from whom I shall receive every assistance in the prosecution of this mission. I do not think it is economic to entrust this task to another person who will have to do all this work over again and he will suffer under initial disadvantage of not knowing the people with whom he has to move."

REPRESSION IN KAWARDHA STATE.

RAIPUR, May 3.

The Secretary, District Congress Committee Raipur, wires under date 3rd May:—

Kawardha State in Central Provinces is under direct management, feudatory chief being minor. In February last, Srijut Ganpatsingh Chandravansh, President Kawardha Congress Committee was illegally arrested. Discovering their mistake the State authorities withdrew the prosecution. Mr. Ganpatsingh is an educated, influential and respectable Malguzar and has a very large following. Besides doing Congress work which is permissible in states, he exerted himself in ameliorating the unfortunate condition of the state people. He held many meetings attended by thousands, explained to them their rights and privileges and preached against free *rasad* and forced *bigar*. This made the state authorities indignant. On the 18th April he held a mass meeting in Kawardha town in which resolutions were passed recommending removal of the superintendent of police and a police Inspector. Sjt Ganpatsingh was therefore arrested at midnight. Sjt. Ganpatsingh had wired to the Political Agent and the Governor to take immediate action in the matter, as otherwise, he anticipated trouble. The Police Superintendent proclaimed by beat of drum that no outsider was to stay at or enter Kawardha town. The Commissioner, Chattisgarh division, reached the place on the 22nd April with a posse of armed police. Then followed wholesale arrests of Volunteres, Malguzars, tenants and securities were demanded under Section 107 C. P. C. On the 24th April Sjt. Ganpatsingh was bound over to keep the peace for one year. The security was Rs. 4,000 and was ordered to leave state within 24 hours. No body feels safe.

APPEAL TO POLITICAL AGENT.

Shrijut Shukla, Secretary, Raipur District Congress Committee accompanied by Messrs. Lakhe and Rizvi visited Kawardha and pointed out to the Political Agent, how the order of exile against Sjt. Ganpatsingh after securing his bail bond was improper. The Political Agent regarded *rasad* and *bigar* as a custom of the state and strange to say justified it on that ground. Messrs Shukla and Lakhe and Rizvi wanted to make a public inquiry but this too was prohibited for fear perhaps of ugly disclosures. Proceedings are also contemplated to deprive Sjt. Ganpatsingh and his family of property held by them.

Dewan Bahadur S. Bavanadam Pillai, Deputy Commissioner of Police Madras, is granted a jaghir by the Government in recognition of his splendid services to the State, to the public, and to the successive members of the Royal family who visited India. (A.P.)

Opinions of the Day.

Mr. B. G. Horniman.

"The Tribune."—The 26th April was the third anniversary of the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman, the then Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." During these three years Mr. Horniman has more than once publicly asked the Governments of Bombay and India and Mr. Montagu himself to inform him of the charge or charges on which this arbitrary action was taken against him but the challenge yet remains to be taken up although during the interval there have been changes in the Bombay Governorship and the Viceroyalty and what is more the Government of India Act of 1919 has been introduced and the Press Act repealed. With these important changes in the *personnel* and constitution of the administration one might have expected the cancellation of the executive orders deporting Mr. Horniman or failing that Government should have vindicated its action in a Court of law. Does not, we ask, the arbitrary deportation of Mr. Horniman jar on the sense of justice of H. E. Lord Reading?

Congress Programme.

"Service."—Those who urge a change have not yet shown in what respects the present programme has been a failure. Can it be said that its pressure on the Government or on England or its influence on the outside world, has not been stronger then that of previous political upheavals in India? It may be argued that the advocates of change demand it not on the ground that the movement has so far been a failure but that it is possible to strengthen it. How? How shall we be in a better position by entering the Councils? Now at least the Bureaucracy can not ignore their resolutions on any filmsy plea. If Non-co-operators are in a majority there, all of them will be thrown out on the stock plea that the object of the Council is merely to wreck the Government. We admit that the Councils are not quite so strong as one would desire but we know that they have been powerless whenever they resorted to strong action. What grounds are there to expect any other result when Non-co-operators enter them? We are afraid that the demand for change is generally due to confused thought based on time worn ideas of political warfare.

A Warning.

"Young India."—If the pace of the struggle should have to be 'accelerated,' let it be done by all means by the methods of intensive warfare; but not by hauling down the flag for which India has stood through the ages. No doubt by such lowering of the moral standard of the struggle, there is just a chance of our evading or avoiding repression at the hands of the powers that be. But, then, the moral strength which comes to a people that has deliberately taken a determined stand on the high ground of moral right (as against moral wrong), and are wrestling with all the forces of a determined and grim repression which votaries of Western political science are bound to inflict as their only resource, —such an evolution of moral strength among an entire people, *which is the very soul of Swaraj*, can never be ours. Therefore, Indians beware, and non-co-operationists in particular. Let them not renounce their shining moral armour. Let them not give up their high battle-cry of unlimited sacrifice and suffering in order to win for themselves and for the adversaries also a nobler path of political life and conduct than what obtains at present in the civilised world. For Swaraj, if India has to achieve it, cannot be merely a Swaraj of Power, and not of Character also. Swaraj of the Western type may think of concerning itself only with the achievement of the former, namely, Power, but not of Character. For such is the present moral standard in the West. If it were otherwise, we would not have at the present moment witnessed the sorry spectacle of European nations and peoples writhing in agony, for fear of losing from their grasp the rich prize of the great Moslem Empire of Turkey. If the Western standard of Swaraj were otherwise, the 1919 tragedy in the Punjab would never have been enacted, and Indian humanity would never have been wounded to the quick by the civilised exponents of political constitutionalism without the slightest searching of heart. Nor would the world have had the tragic misfortune of witnessing the spectacle of a great and powerful people of the West finding no other weapons of defensive and offensive warfare against a people fighting for the re-assertion of political morality in India than the exploded weapons of un-moral or immoral repression furbished up as 'Law and Order.'

Malabar Reconstruction.

"Swaraj."—Whatever may be the sequel to Mr. Sastri's Malabar tour it seems that the Rajas and Land-lords there have welcomed him as a deliverer from the wicked Moplah and the wickeder Non-co-operator. We read that he was received by the Rajas of Nilambur and Mankada at their respective palaces. Their despairing minds overwhelmed with the iniquities of the Non-co-operator must have received fresh hope from the visit of this august prince of co-operators. They cannot hope to meet a more sober, moderate or loyal leader in the whole of India who can soothe their troubled minds and advise them on the best method of reconstructing Malabar and of ensuring her future peace and order. It must, then, surely interest them to know what the "Servant of India," the organ of the Servants of India Society, of which Mr. Sastri is the President, has to say about themselves and of the part they are playing. The latest issue of the "Servant of India" gives a vivid though short account of the enormous powers for oppression which the Malabar landlords enjoy, of the unscrupulous use they are making of them and the consequent tyranny which it is causing. The "Servant" observes that to talk to the poor Moplah of increasing the productivity of "his" land is much like expecting Railway travellers to effect improvements in the rolling stock of the Railway Company, and concludes that only a radical change will put conditions in Malabar on a stable and productive basis and "that is the expropriation and elimination of the landlords, lock, stock and barrel."

THE "GENOA CODE."

SIR L. WORTHINGTON EVANS ENUNCIATES PRINCIPLES.

PLENARY SESSION OF CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 3.

GENOA.—The streets were crowded by sightseers and lined by cavalry with drawn swords and infantry on the occasion of the opening of the plenary sitting of the conference at Palazzo San Georges.

Sir, L. Worthington Evans in moving the adoption of the Financial Commission's Report declared, that the discussions had resulted in an agreement which he hoped would be a guide code observed like the laws of Justinian. The essentials of the "Genoa Code" were the limitation of paper currency, the fixing of gold parity, economy in use of gold and the coordination of credit policy, which he predicted would disperse the impediments to financial, and industrial intercourse. Some cheers were raised at the conclusion of the statement.

M. CHICHERIN'S OBJECTIONS.

M. Chicherin in a moderate tone detailed the objections to certain resolutions, but said, he would advise his Government to carry out the decisions of the Conference within the limits of its power. He chiefly objected to some work which the conference had delegated to the League of Nations, which Russia did not recognise.

Herr Rathneau said the trade of the world must be doubled before it was possible even to pay interest on war debts. This was impossible while the nations were flying at one other's throats.

All the Finance Commissions' nineteen recommendations were finally adopted.

TRANSPORT COMMISSION REPORT.

Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame submitting the report of the Transport Commission said, if the principle which was recommended relating to free transit on sea and land and the restablishment of international train, etcetera was carried out, they would be well on the way to the restoration of prewar efficiency. The transport services and railway managements were to meet 'n Paris shortly in order to put into operation technical measures. The meeting would doubtless result in the establishment of a standing committee of railway managers, which could coordinate and execute to-day's policy. The Commission invited the League of Nations to assist in putting the resolutions into operation. After Signor Facta had referred optimistically to the progress of the Conference, the Transport Commission's Report was passed and the session closed.

RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM.

SOVIET TO RECOGNISE WAR DEBTS.

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—The long expected Russian memorandum was completed and despatched by a fast motor car at five this morning to the Soviet delegates at Santa Margherita. It contains thirteen clauses and is introduced by a preamble mentioning the proposed measures of reconstruction, including an international consortium. The principal clauses stipulate that Russia recognises her public debts and obligations, while creditor powers do not at present claim war time advances. It is provided that the Soviet Government shall agree to renounce counter claims and the Allies offer to submit to their respective Parliaments measures reducing the Soviet's debt. The Russian Government must restore deposits made by Rumania in Moscow during war time.

PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT.

PROLONGED SITTING OF SUB COMMISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—Much surprise was occasioned at the prolonged sitting last night of the Sub-Commission dealing with the draft of the Allied memorandum to Russia, when all difficulties were believed to have been surmounted, by M. Barrere, at the last moment, witholding approval pending M. Barthou's instructions. The surprise was greater because M. Barthou had not said anything about the matter when conversing with the Premier before leaving. M. Barrere explained his instructions had only just arrived. The Commission resumed later and passed a re-draft of the article except the seventh, to which the French moved an amendment, which Mr. Lloyd George opined made all the difference between settlement and no settlement. He was nevertheless willing to accept the amendment privided the documest was not further delayed. M. Barrero apologetically explained that he was not able to act without authority from Paris. Mr. Lloyd George thereupon accepted the amendment and suggested that the French should reserve final approval.

RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM,

BOLSHEVISTS ASKED TO STOP PRAPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—Clause I. of the Memorandum to Russia demands that the Bolshevists shall abstain from propaganda and other attempts to aid revolutionary movements in other states and also requires the Bolshevists to use their influence in favour of restoration of peace in Asia Minor and remain strictly neutral towards belligerents there.

REPARATION AND WAR DEBTS.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SCHEME FOR SETTLEMENT.

REFERRED TO FRENCH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

According to the "Daily News", Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for settlement of reparations and inter-Allied war debts, was conveyed to Paris yesterday by M. Barthou for submission to M. Poincare and M. Millerand. It is stated that Britain is prepared to sacrifice for the benefit of France her share of the reparations, if France agrees to a scheme under which Germany's immediate liabilities would be reduced to a point rendering possible the floatation of an international loan.

MEETING OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

M. POINCARE STILL CONSIDERS IT UNDESIRABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 3.

Paris.—Despite M. Barthou's statement, a semi-official announcement shows, that M. Poincare is still unyielding on the subject of the meeting of the Supreme Council, which he considers at present inopportune and ought to be deferred after the 31st May. He also considers that it is idle at present to discuss sanctions in the event of Germany defaulting in payment of reparations on the 31st May.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET.

LABOUR PARTY'S TELEGRAM TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party have telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George urging on him the benefits to be derived from a full recognition of the Soviet Government by the other Governments and by the admission of Russia and Germany to the League of Nations.

DESTRUCTION OF RIFLES.

ALLEGED GERMAN TRICKERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied authorities were recently tricked over the destruction of 1,772 supposed German rifles. They had witnessed a bonfire of them but subsequently discovered they they had been looking on at the burning of English and Russian firearms, merely covered by a layer of German rifles, while 2,000 German rifles were stacked in an adjacent railway truck.

KENYA INCOME TAX.

TO BE WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Nairobi.—It is semi-officially announced that Sir Edward Northey has now received definite instructions from the Colonial Office ordering the income-tax to be withdrawn at once. Should the Economic Committee now sitting still find a deficit as a result of the loss of income-tax from revenue, this will be made up in some form of indirect taxation.

RUSSIAN REPLY LIKELY TO BE DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—The Russian reply to the Memorandum is not expected for several days. M. Chicherin has protested against the exclusion of Russians from the Labour Committee of the Economic Commission.

MEMORANDUM TO RUSSIA.

FRANCE AND ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—A number of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate met together for an exchange of views on the external situation when they expressed the opinion, with regard to the memorandum to Russia, that it was essential that France should not separate herself from the Allies.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN RUSSIA

FRANCE SUPPORTS BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Paris.—The Cabinet has decided that France should support Belgium. The press criticises the British attitude in connection with the arrangements regarding the restitution of property of foreigners in Russia.

"NOT GUILTY"—YET SENTENCED!

MOULANA MOHANI GETS 2 YEARS RIGOROUS.

AGAINST JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT."

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

(Associated Press.)

The special correspondent of the Associated Press telephoned at 11-45 a.m. to-day (4th May) from Ahmedabad:—

This morning Maulana Hasrat Mohani was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment on charge of exciting disaffection against Government. As regards the second charge, viz., abetting by instigation the waging of war against His Majesty the King, the Judge said although he thought accused was guilty he would refer it to the Bombay High Court in order to meet the ends of justice.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The Judge in summing up the case to the jury said that there was no legal misjoinder as pointed out by the accused. He told the jury that under Section 121 he would ask for their collective verdict and under Section 124-A they would be asked their verdict and in this latter case their their individual opinions with reasons as to opinions would be taken as those of assessors. The Judge next told them that the jury should place themselves in the position of the audience and then think whether after listening to the speeches, feelings of disaffection, enmity, and disloyalty would have been created in their minds or not. Moreover, whether the accused was successful in this attempt or not should not influence their decision. Law only requires to know whether or not attempt to excite disaffection was made. It took for granted that a rebel of to-day may be the ruler of to-morrow. If they thought that a citizen was free to express his opinion and propound his ideal about Swaraj and that in so doing he had not excited disaffection they might declare him not guilty. They should also take note of the audience to whom the speech was addressed as to whether it consisted of political philosophers met together to propound the best theory for governance of their country or what class of people the delegates came from and what would have been the effect of speeches in times of general unrest.

In the case of the grovest charge, Section 121, the Judge said law did not require that there should be actual war or hostility in progress. It said that actual hostilities may not be in progress, still if there was incitement to wage war then even if the advice is not followed and war was not waged it held such accused guilty of abetting waging of war; and abetment by instigation would be committed when it was actively suggested or stimulated by direct or indirect means. The Judge said prosecution alleged that the plea for establishment of parallel Government and its maintenance even by violent means was an instigation for waging war because knowing that a collision was inevitable, the accused had advised meeting force by force and despatching one's adversary to hell through guerilla warfare. The accused had on the other hand said that he was only propounding his ideal and had been only discussing contingencies and warning Government accordingly. Concluding the Judge asked the jury to remember its oath and not to be swayed by any outside considerations beyond the evidence before them in giving their opinion.

The Judge took 45 minutes to sum up the case and to explain to the jury their functions and the requirements of law.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

The following is the text of the judgment delivered by Dr. D'Souza to-day in sentencing Maulana Hasrat Mohani to two years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition and referring to the High Court. The charges against the accused for abetting, through instigation, waging of war in case of section 121. The Judge says:—"I am unable to accept the unanimous verdict of the jury—on the charge under section 121 I P. C. and I am clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. To me it seems impossible to regard the speech ,at the Muslim League as otherwise than an abetment by instigation to constructively wage a war against the King by resistance by force of the authority of the Government established by law, by adopting guerilla tactics agreeable to the injunctions of the Koran "kill them wherever you find them." Step by step, the speaker marks out the stages which are to culminate in forcible resistance to the Government established by law. First, there is the definition the goal to be adopted by all Indian Muslim which is to be adopted here and now of the League, which is to be the attainment of complete independence, free from British contrl by all possible and proper means as opposed to peaceful and legitimate means which the Indian National Congress had advocated for the attainment of its goal, vis., Swaraj within the British Empire.

Next, in pursuance of this goal the speaker proposes a declaration of an Indian Republic on the lines of the United States of India on 1st January, 1922. As a corollary to this declaration of independence, the speaker advocates the establishment of parallel institutions corresponding to the various departments of Government, side by side with the Department of Government by law established. A collision between the two sets of institution the speaker regards as inevitable, and when this collision does take place and the constitutional Government adopts a policy of repression, as it must necessarily do for self-preservation, by declaration of martial law or otherwise, then the speaker states that Mahomedans at least will give up their attitude of non-violence, of which Mr. Gandhi is the apostle and will, when faced with the barrel of a gun, despatch his adversary to hell and will reply to martial law by resorting to guerilla warfare, or in the words of the Koran "kill them wherever you find them" and that it is incumbent on the Mahomedans, more even than the Hindus, to adopt policy of violence as the question of Khilafat has rendered it a religious duty on the part of Mahomedans to liberate Hindustan.

The accused, while addressing the jury attempted to shelter himself behind a plea that what he wished to convey to the Government was a warning that in case they adopted a policy of repression, bloodshed was sure to ensue. To my mind, this plea cannot avail the accused. It is useless to fix upon an isolated passage of his speech and to say that it is merely a free and fearless expression of opinion. A passage must not be read apart from the context. The speech must be read as a whole. Reading this speech as a whole, I am of opinion that is impossible to understand otherwise than as the Associated Press representative understood it, viz., that it was a plea for a declaration on the 1st of January 1922 of an Indian Republic, called the United States of India, to be attained by all possible and proper means, including guerilla warfre in case martial law was proclaimed. I am, therefore, unable to accept the verdict of the jury that the accused is not guilty of the offences under section 121, I. P. C. and direct that the case be submitted to the High Court under section 307 of Criminal Procedure Code for such orders as their Lordships may be pleased to pass.

OFFENCE UNDER SEC. 124A.

The judgment in the case of offence under section 124A. runs:—"I am unable to accept the unanimous opinion of the jury sitting as assessors that the accused in delivering his three speeches did not intend to create disaffection towards the Government established by law, but merely gave expression to his idea. The dominant note in all the three speeches is an exhortation to his hearers to shake themselves free from all control of the British Government and to adopt here and now complete independence as the goal to be immediately aimed at. It may be as the accused contends, freedom is every man's birthright and complete independence free from foreign control is the ideal of free citizenship are philosophical tenets which are unobjectionable. But when coupled with this proposition there is an exhortation that the goal should be adopted here and now there is the necessary implication that the Government established by law should be overthrown. It is idle to say that there is no intention to create feelings of disloyalty and enmity to existing Government. The disloyalty and enmity sought to be evoked are of an extreme type. They can only be satisfied with the destruction of the existing Government. When in addition to this, the alleged misdeeds of the existing Government are emphasised and improper motives are attributed and callousness to its subjects imputed to it, there is no doubt that passions would be inflamed and feelings of disloyalty intensified. This result was all the more likely to ensue at the time and at the place where the speeches were delivered considering that political feeling ran high in the country as well as among the audience to whom the speaker addressed. It is not necessary to elaborate the point further."

CONVICTED UNDER SEC. 124A.

The only reasonable conclusion which follows from a perusal of the three speeches is that the accused intended to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government established by law. The Court differing from the unanimous opinion of the jury sitting as assessors finds the accused Hasrat Mohani guilty of offences under Section 124A of the I. P. C. on all the three counts of the charge and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a period of two years on each count of the charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

TRIAL FOR SECOND CHARGE

TO COME UP BEFORE BOMBAY HIGH COURT AFTER VACATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May, 4.

It is understood that the case against Maulana Hasrat Mohani for abeting through instigation, the waging of war will come up before the Bombay High Court in June after the vacation.

After the Sessions Judge had delivered his judgement in the Mohani case to-day, Mr. Kemp, the Prosecuting Counsel, intimated that he would withdraw the pending charge against Maulana Mohani for having handed over to a press representative his Muslim League Presidential address for publication.

KILKENNY FIGHTING.

"MOST SERIOUS BATTLE SINCE TRUCE."

FREE STATE TROOPS RECOVER TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Yesterday's fighting in Kilkenny culminated in the most severe battle since the truce. A force of insurgents invaded the town and organised a system of sniping posts. They fortified prominent buildings including, so it is allegel, the Protestant Cathedral. The Free State garrison vigorously replied and gradually gained the ascendancy. They had recovered nearly the whole town by midnight and captured a hundred prisoners and some arms and ammunition. The Irregulars are at present holding out in an almost impregnable position—the Marquis Ormonde's castle.

DAIL APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

STOPPING OF HOSTILITIES RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Dail Eireann after receiving a delegation of army officers who signed a manifesto appealing for unity, has appointed a Committee of five members of each side of the House to consider proposals and to report to the Dail on Friday. The Committee has recommended the immediate cessation of hostilities.

Grave warnings of civil war and disaffection of the army were made in the course of the debate in the Dail by Mr. Collins, who declared the country was drifting into an economic chaos.

ARSON IN LONDONDERRY.

1000 MOTOR CARS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Numerous cases of arson have occurred within the radius of ten miles in County Londonderry and damage amounting to several thousands has been done. The Irreguars seized many motor cars estimated to number one thousand, in Londonderry, Tyrone and Donegal. In Armag two men, and one postman were shot dead and in South Derry the raiders attacked two police barracks, killing one Constable and wounding four.

ORMONDE CASTLE CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

The Free State forces have captured Ormonde Castle, the Irregulars' last stronghold in Kilkenny, and operations are now considered over.

FUTURE OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

EXPORT RETURNS LIKELY TO GROW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

At the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, the retiring president Mr. Stanley Machin said, he believed, that the recent improvement discernible in export returns would grow in the near future. He felt that however important European market was, we must mainly look to the development of the Empire for industry's future. He welcomed the Empire Settlement Scheme in this connection. Sir Owen Phillis was elected president.

EMPIRE SUGAR PRODUCTION.

INCREASE IM PREFERENCE URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The British Empire Producers' Organisation has initiated a rigorous campaign to impress Government with the importance of assisting Empire sugar producers. Mr. McQuisten, speaking on the Budget in the House of Commons urged the desirability of increasing preferenc to one third the duty.

MEXICAN OIL COMPANY SHARES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The prospectus has been issued of a seven million seven per cent cumulative first preference Mexican Eagle Oil Company's shares at twenty shillings and ixpence repayable on April 30th, 1947 at twenty shillings. This new issue is to provide funds for developments.

SATISFACTORY SYRIAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Paris.—It is semi-officially announced that the military situation in Syria is satisfactory. There have been no disturbances lately.

N. W. FRONTIER POLICY.

WIDENS RIFT BETWEEN INDIAN AND IMPERIAL GOVTS.

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article refers with regret and anxiety to what it describes as a growing rift between the Government of India and the Imperial Government and mentions as an illustration the recent clamour of certain ministerial organs for the recall of the Viceroy. The paper understands that the latest controversy dividing the two Governments relates to the policy on the important section of the North-West Frontier and draws attention to the statement of its correspondent that the Imperial Government is not taking the financial difficulties of the Indian Government into sufficient consideration as is evidenced by its insistence that Ledha line in South Waziristan should be defended by the Regulars instead of by the Knassidars. The paper also draws attention to the correspondent's statement that the situation might become intolerable if it were not for the expectations in India of possible changes in England.

The paper refers to Lord Reading's late visit to the North-West Frontier and says wisdom and foresight with which he has steered the ship of the State through the most troubled waters since the days of the mutiny warrant that he has not lightly formed his views on this matter.

Proceeding, the "Times" pays a striking tribute to the abil'ty that the Viceroy has shown since his assumption of office and declares that his views upon the Frontier or any other problem are entitled to the greatest weight. It is for the public to see that his Judgment is not overridden by the decisions of those who do not possess his insight or mastery of facts. The paper proceeds to describe the difficulties and the dangers in guarding the Frontier and shows that the hillmen can be utilized within certain limits as a very effective militia but in case of need experience has shown that they must be supported by Regulars.

The Article concludes with a number of arguments in favour of the employment of the Regulars in cantonments at convenient distance which will enable a considerable reduction in the expense on the Frontier defence.

CHRISTIAN MINORITIES IN TURKEY.

PROTECTION DEMANDED BY CLERGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

The Upper House of the Convocation at Canterbury has unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Primate to press upon the Government the vital importance of giving full effect, in international arrangements now being considered, to the repeated promises in eregard to the protection of Christian minorities in Turkey, and welcoming the Government's assurances that the League of Nations will be invited to co-operate in this matter.

HOW TO AVERT ARMAGEDDON

SMUTS ON GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

(Capetown).—Interviewed with regard to the Genoa Conference, General Smuts declared that unless Mr. Lloyd George succeeded in modifying the militarist policy of M. Poincare and M. Chicherin disarmament must disappear throughout Europe and Armageddon would become the only goal of civilisation.

SECRET FRANCO BELGIAN TREATY.

CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Berlin.—The Belgian Legation categorically denies the reported existence of a secret Franco-Belgian treaty providing for the joint offensive in Germany in the event of an attack on the army of occupation or a threat to the Treaty of Versailles.

CABLE ITEMS.

General Sir Francis Davies succeeds the Earl of Cavan, as A.D.C. General to the King.

The Prince of Wales has signified his acceptance of the Captaincy of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club during the coming year and is expected to play himself into office on September 27th.

Paris.—Four people were killed and thirty injured in a collision between a passenger and a goods train between Hirson and Bar-le-Duc.

Sir Arthur Du Cros has resigned his seat in the House of Commons owing to ill health.

Sir Beatson Bell, ex-Governor of Assam, has been ordained and intends engaging in church work in Yorkshire.

Paris.—M. Barthou returns to Genoa on Friday.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT MULSHI.

BASTARDLY ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND VOLUNTEERS.

CONNIVED AT BY OFFICIALS.

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, May 3.

The short messages despatched about the Mulshi Satyagrah struggle give a totally inadequate idea of the happenings at the place. The public must know more about the outrageous behaviour of the employees of the Tata Power Co. and other hirelings and how calmly and peacefully the Satyagrah leaders and volunteers, the Mavla men and women are putting up with the hammering, kicking and assaults. It was a joyous sight to notice how far the spirit of non-violence has permeated these Mavlas unaffected by glamour of modern "civilisation." Maharashtra is noted for its hard, sturdy, rough but generous peasantry. A better specimen of this class would be difficult to find in this land of heroes and warriors. It did not take the so-called agitators from Poona long to instil into the minds of these unsophisticated Mavlas the simple but potent principles of Satyagrah. The name of Mahatma Gandhi is as familiar here among tht Mavlas men, women, and children as among the mild-tempered but doughty farmers of Bardoli. It was a thrilling sight for a spectator to see the non-violent army of 500 Mavlas, including women and children, with 150 volunteers march straight to the field of action with the shouts of "Shivaji Maharaj Ki Jay," "Lokmanya Ki Jaya," "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jaya." Maharashtra can look with pride and hope at this band of self-sacrificing and courageous souls. These were prepared peacefully to resist the operation of Section 144 of the C. P. C. They fully knew the consequences that would follow such passive resistance. They knew they had to fight with a strong, power-mad purse-proud Company, backed up by all the influence of the Government. But they have an undying faith in the righteousness of their cause. They know that they cannot die a better death or suffer for a better cause than the protection and defence of their homelands and the temples of their Gods, sanctified by hoary, historic traditions. It was going against all dictates of justice, and humanity to deprive this inoffensive, peaceful peasantry of their lands which they have possessed for ages and with which are associated the stories of their great wariors and saints. Man does not live by bread alone. He has a higher ideal to fulfil. For an uneducated Mavala life without his native lands can spell only vagrancy and ultimate pauperism. The Mavlas and their leaders weighed the *pros* and *cons* of the question in a cool and calculating spirit for which the Maratha character is noted and finally decided on giving battle to the Company. Once a decision taken, tht Mavla does not retreat. To him his word is more precious than life. Let him be convinced of the truth of the cause and he is as sure to fight for it as his forefathers did under the *bhagwa* banner of Shivaji Maharaj.

But the most notable feature of the last two days' struggle is the part played by the Mavla women. The blood of heroes runs in the veins of Mavla women. The Mavla woman is remarkably bold. With the courage peculiar to this peasant class I saw many a Mavla woman face the hired ruffians. None of the people gathered there ever dreamt that the women would be so indecently assaulted as they were done by the savage Mahars and Pathans engaged by the Company. Some of the acts of these Goondas are only too revolting to be described in public print. There was hardly any one who escaped beating. These women were pulled by the hair, roughly handled, earth was thrown upon them and they were indiscriminately assaulted. That such barbarities should take place in broad daylight and in the presence of the Tata Company's officers and Government officials would be incredible, but they are unfortunately facts here. Government officials including the Additional District Magistrate the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and other Police officers calmly witness these horrible scenes without moving a finger to stop the outrage.

Monday's batch of volunteers consisted of Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, Dr. V. D. Phatak, Messrs. Vasukaka Joshi, S. K. Damle, Pastane, Palsule. Sane, P. M. Bapat, Ranade of the Paisa Fund, Mysorkar, Bhausaheb Gokhale, Nimbkar and many other volunteers besides the Mavlas. The enthusiasm among the Mavlas was great as they passed in a procession to the place where construction of the dam was going on. The Company's coolies were engaged in the excavation work, removing stones, etc. The Mavlas obstructed the work. Being enraged at this the hired ruffians began to belabour ruthlessly all the Satyagrahis. The dam presented a spectacle of merciless hammering. The Company's coolies formed a ring of 3 deep of some 50 coolies and no sooner a volunteer tried to enter the cordon he was received with kicks and blows. As a result some five Satyagrahis became senseless. The officials have openly allowed the ruffians to take the law into their own hands. If the Satyagrahis are bent upon defying Section 144, the proper and straightforward way for the custodians of law and order is to proceed legally against them. But the Government officials connive at the misdeeds and do not lift a little finger even to stop the indiscriminate onslaughts on women and children.

The Satyagrahis followed the same tactics of obstruction on Tuesday as on Monday and with similar results. They have given the Company to understand that from Saturday they will proceed to fill up the ditch by stones and earth. The work has been stopped for two days to give the Company the time to consider.

Sensational happenings are sure to follow if the Tata Company do not see its way of doing justice to the Mavlas.

PRESIDENCY JAIL MUTINY ENQUIRY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST WARDERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day continued enquiry into the Presidency Jail mutiny. Three non-official jail visitors, Kaviraj J. M. Sen Rai Bahadur, Radha Charan Pal and Mr. S. A. Hossian Khan attended the enquiry.

The convict Bakan Hossain said about a month ago the convicts refused to take food because it was not properly cooked. Mahomedan convicts used to go to a place arranged for prayers. He had aiso noticed convicts used to go to the place arranged for convicts saying prayers breaking their files. On the day of the occurrence the warder Jadeo Singha kicked Neamutulla, while he was saying his prayers. Two other warders also assaulted Neamutullah and other convicts. When they refused to take food the jailor and other officers made enquiries as to why they were not taking food. Just at that time a whistle was blown and some twenty-five to thirty warders with lathis and gun ran to the dining yard and began to assault the convicts On previous occassions when the convicts refused to eat, the matter was reported to the Superintendent. But on this occassion the matter was not reported to him. The warder Mahabir struck the convict Safi who was killed. Convicts then shouted "murder" and began pelting stones. Safi was a strong built man. He was not shot. There was no bullet mark on his person.

Another convict Kissen Singha said there were two or three hartals before the occurrence. He remembered four leaders of the convicts asking men not to take meals on hartal days. The witness was not a party in hartals. On the day the occurrence the witness saw convicts chasing and assaulting warders. When he saw the jute mill on fire, he ran to European Conviots' quarters and asked the sergeant and the convicts to come out and extinguish the fire. Yesterday when the Chief Presidency Magistrate went round to ascertain the names of the witnesses he gave his name and for this he was threatened by convicts.

The enquiry is proceeding.

DEATH OF A WARDER IN HOSPITAL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Of the six warders admitted into the hospital with injuries received in the Presidency Jail mutiny, one died yesterday.

REMOVAL OF GRAVES IN RANGOON.

PETITION NOT ENTERTAINED BY GOVT

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 3.

The trustee of Botatoung Pagoda, having petitioned for removal of the graves of British officers and soldiers on the ground that they were a distraction to worshippers, local Government has replied declining to entertain the proposal which the trustee claimed was based on religious ground and in no way affected by political considerations.

VIGOROUS BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN IN ALLAHABAD.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi wires from Allahabad under date May 3rd:—

The picketing of foreign cloth shops is proceeding vigorously in Allahabad. The Town Congress Committee have summoned volunteers from all localities and concentrated them on the main cloth bazar. Complete absence of ascerbity prevails and the prominent workers of the town are taking active part in the picketing, thus ensuring its peaceful character. Since picketing began last Thursday, several prominent merchants have signed an agreement promising not to buy any more foreign cloth up to the end of the year and to pay to the local Vyapari Mandal a sum of money to be fixed by the latter for past breaches.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON BAIL

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May, 4.

Lalchand Amerdinomal Jagtiapi, who was convicted by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, under section 207 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and was required to furnish security for 12 months, has now applied to the above Magistrate to be released on bail, and has written letters to his relatives to furnish security so that he may be released as early as possible. Lalchand was convicted along with Mahomed Khan, Secretary of the Karachi Khilafat Committee and others.

TRIAL OF PROMINENT SATYAGRAHIS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May, 4.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, President, Satyagraha Mandal, Dr. V. D. Phatak, Secretary, Mr. S. K. Damle, Editor of the "Rajkaran", Mr. Vasudeorao Joshi of the "Chitrashala" Press, and Mr. Haribhan Phatak were served with summonses this morning for disobeying the magisterial order, prohibiting Satyagraha at Mulshi. Their trials are to come off to-morrow at 12 noon at Mulshi, where a temporary Court has been located for the purpose.

HARD LINES!

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR PUNISHED FOR "HAR BOURING" N. C, O. SON.

In submitting his resignation of the office of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Ganjam, which he has been holding since July, 1914, Mr. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu writes as follows in the course of a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras:—

I had been told, in the first week of February last, by the Collector and District Magistrate, Ganjam, that I should not be soft to my son, Mr. V. V. Giri, a Barrister, who became a Non-Cooperator, and has been living with me, that I should chuck him out, if I wanted to continue as Public Prosecutor, that he had been told that I was harbouring Non-Cooperators in my house and that my house was a place for the meeting of Non-Cooperators. I stated that it was absolutely false that Non-Cooperation meetings had ever been held in my house and told him that my guests had included Non-Cooperators, Moderates and gentlemen of different political views and that my son and myself differed in our views on political matters and that my son being a Non-Cooperator and living in my house was no reason for my being asked to cease to be Public Prosecutor and added that he would soon hear from me whether I would chuck out my son or my office of Public Prosecutor. I told the District Judge, about the 10th February last, what had passed between me and the District Magistrate, and, afterwards, addressed you a D.O., on the 21st March last, stating that I was a member of the Indian National Congress till 1919 and took an active part in it and my views were of those of an ordinary Moderate. As one connected with the Congress for a long time, I had many friends all over the country—among them, there are both Moderates and Nationalists. Some of these friends became Non-Cooperators. In spite of the change in their views, our friendships have continued and still continue. Most of these friends meet me when they pass Berhampur and stop with me for a day or two, when they get down here. My son, Mr. V. V. Giri, a Barrister, who gave up his profession, became a Non-Cooperator. Before he became such, we had a discussion on the subject of Non-Cooperation, and I pointed out to him why I could not agree with the essential items of the movement. Both of us agreed to differ on this subject and he became a Non-Cooperator.

In this connection I may state that the District Magistrate told me that he had written to you all that I had stated to the District Judge and also about my political views. He was also pleased to state that the District Judge was kind enough to speak well of my work and that he write to you that I as Vice-President of the College Committee opposed the attempts of Non-Cooperators to withdraw boys from the school and that he wrote that I had asserted that no political meetings were ever held in my house.

In reply to my communication to you, the District Magistrate wrote to me yesterday that he was directed by the Government to tell me that it decided that I should resign.

A PREMIUM ON DUPLICITY.

It would not be out of place, here, to state frankly that for the Government to ask those who are officially connected with it, to discard social relations with their Non-Cooperator friends and relatives or to chuck out their sons or other blood-relations from their homes is to impose on them not only a very unreasonable but an impossible condition. There are many officials in Government service who honestly differ from the Non-Cooperation movement but who have depending on them, sons and other blood-relations, who conscientiously feel, that they should be Non-Cooperators. It would be most unnatural and against the long-cherished Indian sentiment to ask an honest, loyal and law-abiding public servant to send out of his home those near and dear to him, merely for the reason that the latter differed in their political views with the former. I do not, at all, think that such social relations with Non-Cooperators or the wearing of home-spun cloth, i.e., Khaddar, will interfere, in any way, with the due and faithful discharge of one's responsibilities to the State. To insist on such impossible conditions, viz. (that no public servant should have a Non-Cooperator relative depending on him or if he has, he should be chucked out or that he should have no social relations with Non-Cooperators) is only offering a premium to honest and straightforward public servants to take to subterfuges and devise means to hoodwink the Government into believing that its order is carried into effect in order merely to save their skins. Such orders on the part of the Government would only frustrate the object which the Government has in view.

I may, in conclusion, be permitted to state that I still consider that the reasons of the Government for advising me to resign are not at all just, reasonable, or even expedient, especially when the District officers have nothing to say with respect to the manner in which I discharged the duties attached to my position. I would be justified in declining to resign my place in the face of the terms of the order of my appointment, which gives me a right to continue in office for the next 14 months, especially when I was not informed at the date of the order of my appointment that my term would be abruptly cut short, without any reasons being given in the middle of the term; but I do not consider that it is right or honourable for me to continue in office as it would be derogatory to my dignity and self-respect to insist on doing the work of a client, who, however wrongly it may be, says that he does not require my services.

For the reasons above-said I hereby tender my resignation.

A Simla message of the 3rd inst. says:—

A well attended dinner was given by Rai Sahib Pannalal, Secretary, All-India contanment Association last night at the Grand Hotel in honour of Sir Godfrey Fell, Secretary, Army Department, who is deaving India to-morrow on a long leave.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 3.

Lord Robert Cecil suggested that Italy should be given some considertaion in return for Turkish promises.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the matter was delicate, but Lord Cecil had suggested one of the obvious objections to such an agreement oven if wholly one-sided.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood Mr. Chamberlain promised to enquire of Lord Curzon in regard to the desirability of asking Italy, whether any letters accompanied the agreement seriously modifying it, as in the case of the Franco-Kemalist agreement.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor suggested that as France and Italy had made separate treaties with Turkey, the decision of future Turco-Greek relations should be referred to another tribunal.

The Speaker ruled that notice of the question was necessary.

Mr. John Ward declared that Britain should make her own terms regardless of her Allies, who ignored Britain in such essential matters.

Mr. Gee asked leave to move for adjournment to call attention to the refusal of a passport to General Townshend.

The Speaker disallowed the motion on the ground that it was not urgent, as General Townshend had received his refusal in March and the matter could have been raised last week.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY & ANGORA.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE'S PROTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

It is announced that an economic agreement has been concluded between Italy and the Turkish Government in Angora. The Foreign Office has protested to Italy against the separate agreement with Kemalists, when united action is necessary.

ITALIAN AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY.

BRITISH GOVT. KEPT IN THE DARK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

Replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said, Italy informed the Government on April 24th that they had concluded an agreement with the Constantinople Government under which, the latter undertook to examine favourably Italian applications for certain railway, mine and public works concessions in Asia Minor, but Italy had given formal assurances, that the agreement contained no counter concessions or undertakings on their part and promised to communicate the text as soon as possible. The British Government were informed at the time of the Paris Conference that the Turkish Government had made certain proposals to Italy and had advised the latter to proceed most cautiously, but they were unaware that an agreement was about to be concluded and were not informed in regard to subsequent negotiations.

ITALY AND ANGORA GOVT.

NO AGREEMENT SUBSISTING,

LONDON, May 4.

Rome.—A statement appearing in the "Hessaggero" with reference to the reports in the British newspapers says there is no agreement, political or economic, between Italy and Angora Government, What happened is that early in March the Constantinople Government informed Italian Government that it was prepared favourably to consider any requests by the Italian Government in connection with concessions in Asia Minor once the peace was concluded. Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, informed both Lord Curzon and Mr. Poincare in the course of conversations at the end of March when neither of them objected.

AUTHORITATIVE DECLARATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

Rome.—It is authoritatively declared that Italy has concluded no treaty, agreement or convention with the Angora Government.

GEN. TOWNSHEND'S PASSPORT TO TURKY.

REFUSED AS HIS MISSION WAS UNDESIRABLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons General Townshed raised the question of the Foreign Office refusing him passport to Turkey. Mr. Chamberlain replied that General Townshend had repeatedly during the past three years offered his assistance to the Foreign Office to conduct negotiations privately or on behalf of the government with Angora of Constantinople and continued to press for a passport, although he knew, that government did not desire his intervention because it was not felt that his presence would conduce to the ends Government had in view. Lord Curzon had informed him on 23rd March that a visit by General Townshend at present would undoubtedly be misconstrued by the Allies and Turks as an official mission and consequently prejudice negotiations and further delay peace with Turkey.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

COURT OF ENQUIRY OPENED,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 4.

Sir William Mackenzie in opening the Court of enquiry into the engineering dispute, endorsed at the outset the employers' contention that the men's proposal to suspend lockout notices during the enquiry as also the employers' action in opening the works for individual men were irrelevant. Sir Allan Smith on behalf of the employers repudiated the allegation that they were aiming at smashing the trade unions, and intimated that they did not intend to call evidence.

Mr. Brownlie, opening the case for men, emphasised that the Unions did not desire to interfere with the rights of the management, if they were in accordance with the agreements.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS TO RESUME WORK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

The engineering employers to-day opened works to men who were willing individually to accept their terms. There was very small response and on the contrary many who had been employed throughout the dispute struck. All works are heavily picketed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

The supplementary estimate presented to the House of Commons includes £65,000 for maintenance of South Persian Rifles, £10,000 for Russian refugees in Constantinople and £45,000 for removal of refugees from Egypt, Cyprus, etc.

CRITICISMS OF THE BUDGET.

SIR R. HORNE JUSTFIES HIS FIGURES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons replying to various criticisms during the Budget debate including the alleged over estimating of revenue and under estimating of expenditure, Sir Robert Horne anticipated that the extra revival of trade, helped by cheaper borrowing rates and consequent increase in the income-tax returns, would fully justify his figures of receipts. He expected to make a savings on expenditure in the current and succeeding years.

INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM.

TO AID ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—Interviewed by Reuter's representative prior to departing for London, Lord Inverforth said, he was satisfied with the work accomplished in the formation of international consortium with a capital of twenty millions to assist any country in Europe, requiring aid in economic reconstruction. He said that in addition to the five countries constituting the original Committee, eight others including Canada with a million sterling and Japan with half to one million sterling, would furnish capital. The consortium was a purely business concern, though the capital was guaranteed by respective Governments. Belgium, it is interesting to note was a member of the original Committee.

JUBILEE BETTING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 4.

Jubilee betting—five to one Roman Bachelor and Silver Image, eight to one Granely, ten to one Franklin, eleven to one Monarch, hundred to eight Polemarch and Evander and twenty to one Scamp.

RUSSIA & THE VATICAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

Paris.—It is announced from Rome that M. Chitcherin will shortly proceed thither, to discuss religious questions with the Vatican.

CONTROVERSY IN LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 2.

A controversy was raging in the Lahore Municipal Committee over the building of a Mosque and a Hindu temple outside Shahalmi Gate for some days past. At a meeting of the Committee yesterday the President Chaudhri Shahabuddin and some other members insisted that first thing to be done was to see that the building bye-laws were enforced and no building was built in contravention or the bye laws. Majority of the members however did not support this view and after a stormy sitting all members except the President and three who supported his view left the Town Hall.

A correspondent from Islampur writes that at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Kalva Taluka Congress Committee resolutions opposing the contemplated change of the Congress programme by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee were passed. The working Committee further resolved to carry on the N. C. O. programme as planned by Mahatma Gandhi as before.

BRAVE DAUGHTERS OF RAJASTHAN.

SECURE RELEASE OF UNJUSTLY ARRESTED MEN AND WOMEN.

INCIDENT AT BEJOLIA.

BEJOLIA, May 4.

The arbitrary arrest of and assault on five men and eleven women of Brasmanakhera, Bejolia, by the Mandalga (Mewar) Police was reported yesterday. This high-handed action incensed the people and men and women began assembling in large numbers. The Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer, who was visiting East Mewar, dissuaded the men, but women did assemble and 500 offered themselves in parties of twenty-five for arrest headed by Anjanadevi Chaudharani. The arrival of the last named lady obliged the police to yield. All the arrested were unconditionally and immediately released. The ladies held a Punchayet, shouted "Bando Mataram" and resolved to support Khadi, for which crime the arrests were originally made. Long live the bravery of Rajasthan's daughters!

PT. MALAVIYA.

PROHIBITED FROM SPEAKING AT PESHAWAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 4.

A correspondent writing to the "Tribune" from Peshawar says that on the arrival at Peshawar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was given intimation by authorities of a notice, still in force, prohibiting public meetings in Peshawar District. Consequently no public meeting was addressed by Pandit Malaviya, although he had a long interview with the Chief Commissioner.

PANDITJI GOES TO MURREE.

TAKING A WEEK'S REST.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, May 4.

Heavy strain of travelling almost every day and lecturing to large audiences more than once daily, both in public and in private, in towns as well as in the country side, to which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been subjected during the last three weeks, has visibly affected his health and he has been prevailed upon to take a week's rest at Murree, before proceeding further on his tour. He left for Murree to-day. It is understood that after finishing his tour in the Punjab, Panditji will proceed to Assam and thence to the United Provinces for similar purpose.

MRS. NAIDU ON JALLIANVALA.

EXHORTATION TO CARRY OUT MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 3.

Addressing a gathering of 25,000 at Batala, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu declared that Jallianwala Bagh had become a place of pilgrimage for them. The story of that tragedy had taken rank with the sacred stories of Damianti and Savitri. They should recall those incidents and make their children repeat them to enable them to realize that the political subjection which made those incidents possible still continued. Twenty-five thousand political workers were in jail, serving as beacon-light to those outside. In midst of gloom, Mahatma Gandhi's message to them through her was to act in a manner so as to inspire even opponents with love. The Mahatma's injunction after sentence was "wear Khaddar and ply the Charkha" and it should be carried out. Complete adoption of Khaddar would bring Swaraj in six months. She advised the audience to depend on themselves and extend their hand before none settle disputes out of Court, revive Panchayat system, join the Congress and attain Swaraj.

SJT BISHAMBEDFIAL RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARAULI, May 4.

Sjt. Bishambherdial, Karauli, Mainpuri, was released on the 29th from Agra Jail. He was taken in huge procession both at Mainpuri and Karauli. Great enthusiasm prevails. Shopkeepers showed their sentiment by showering sweetmeats and *mewas* on him. Most of the residents resolved to observe Swadeshi and work hard in furtherance of Congress propaganda.

GRANT FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

PROTEST OF STUDENTS AGAINST WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Fifteen ex-students of Calcutta colleges now studying in national schools have issued an appeal to Congress and Khilafat Committees strongly protesting against the resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress making no grant for national education and thus casting adrift the students of national schools and colleges.

THE "GENOA CODE."

SIR L. WORTHINGTON EVANS ENUNCIATES PRINCIPLES.

PLENARY SESSION OF CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 3.

GENOA.—The streets were crowded by sightseers and lined by cavalry with drawn swords and infantry on the occasion of the opening of the plenary sitting of the conference at Palazzo San Georges.

Sir, L. Worthington Evans in moving the adoption of the Financial Commission's Report declared, that the discussions had resulted in an agreement which he hoped would be a guide code observed like the laws of Justinian. The essentials of the "Genoa Code" were the limitation of paper currency, the fixing of gold parity, economy in use of gold and the coordination of credit policy, which he predicted would disperse the impediments to financial, and industrial intercourse. Some cheers were raised at the conclusion of the statement.

M. CHICHERIN'S OBJECTIONS.

M. Chicherin in a moderate tone detailed the objections to certain resolutions, but said, he would advise his Government to carry but the decisions of the Conference within the limits of its power. He chiefly objected to some work which the conference had delegated to the League of Nations, which Russia did not recognise.

Herr Rathmeau said the trade of the world must be doubled before it was possible even to pay interest on war debts. This was impossible while the nations were flying at one other's throats..

All the Finance Commissions' nineteen recommendations were finally adopted.

TRANSPORT COMMISSION REPORT.

Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame submitting the report of the Transport Commission said, if the principle which was recommended relating to free transit on sea and land and the restablishment of international train, etcetera was carried out, they would be well on the way to the restoration of prewar efficiency. The transport services and railway managements were to meet 'n Paris shortly in order to put into operation technical measures. The meeting would doubtless result in the establishment of a standing committee of railway managers, which could coordinate and execute to-day's policy. The Commission invited the League of Nations to assist in putting the resolutions into operation. After Signor Facta had referred optimistically to the progress of the Conference, the Transport Commission's Report was passed and the session closed.

RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM.

SOVIET TO RECOGNISE WAR DEBTS.

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—The long expected Russian memorandum was completed and despatched by a fast motor car at five this morning to the Soviet delegates at Santa Margherita. It contains thirteen clauses and is introduced by a preamble mentioning the proposed measures of reconstruction, including an international consortium. The principal clauses stipulate that Russia recognises her public debts and obligations, while creditor powers do not at present claim war time advances. It is provided that the Soviet Government shall agree to renounce counter claims and the Allies offer to submit to their respective Parliaments measures reducing the Soviet's debt. The Russian Government must restore deposits made by Rumania in Moscow during war time.

PREPARATION OF THE DRAFT.

PROLONGED SITTING OF SUB COMMISSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—Much surprise was occasioned at the prolonged sitting last night of the Sub-Commission dealing with the draft of the Allied memorandum to Russia, when all difficulties were believed to have been surmounted, by M. Barrere, at the last moment, withholding approval pending M. Barthou's instructions. The surprise was greater because M. Barthou had not said anything about the matter when conversing with the Premier before leaving. M. Barrere explained his instructions had only just arrived. The Commission resumed later and passed a re-draft of the article except the seventh, to which the French moved an amendment, which Mr. Lloyd George opined made all the difference between settlement and no settlement. He was nevertheless willing to accept the amendment privided the documest was not further delayed. M. Barrero apologetically explained that he was not able to act without authority from Paris. Mr. Lloyd George thereupon accepted the amendment and suggested that the French should reserve final approval.

RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM,

BOLSHEVISTS ASKED TO STOP PRAPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—Clause I. of the Memorandum to Russia demands that the Bolshevists shall abstain from propaganda and other attempts to aid revolutionary movements in other states and also requires the Bolshevists to use their influence in favour of restoration of peace in Asia Minor and remain strictly neutral towards belligerents there.

REPARATION AND WAR DEBTS.

LLOYD GEORGE'S SCHEME FOR SETTLEMENT.

REFERRED TO FRENCH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

According to the "Daily News", Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for settlement of reparations and inter-Allied war debts, was conveyed to Paris yesterday by M. Barthou for submission to M. Poincare and M. Millerand. It is stated that Britain is prepared to sacrifice for the benefit of France her share of the reparations, if France agrees to a scheme under which Germany's immediate liabilities would be reduced to a point rendering possible the floatation of an international loan.

MEETING OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

M. POINCARE STILL CONSIDERS IT UNDESIRABLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 3.

Paris.—Despite M. Barthou's statement, a semi-official announcement shows, that M. Poincare is still unyielding on the subject of the meeting of the Supreme Council, which he considers at present inopportune and ought to be deferred after the 31st May. He also considers that it is idle at present to discuss sanctions in the event of Germany defaulting in payment of reparations on the 31st May.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET.

LABOUR PARTY'S TELEGRAM TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party have telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George urging on him the benefits to be derived from a full recognition of the Soviet Government by the other Governments and by the admission of Russia and Germany to the League of Nations.

DESTRUCTION OF RIFLES.

ALLEGED GERMAN TRICKERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied authorities were recently tricked over the destruction of 1,772 supposed German rifles. They had witnessed a bonfire of them but subsequently discovered they they had been looking on at the burning of English and Russian firearms, merely covered by a layer of German rifles, while 2,000 German rifles were stacked in an adjacent railway truck.

KENYA INCOME TAX.

TO BE WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Nairobi.—It is semi-officially announced that Sir Edward Northey has now received definite instructions from the Colonial Office ordering the income-tax to be withdrawn at once. Should the Economic Committee now sitting still find a deficit as a result of the loss of income-tax from revenue, this will be made up in some form of indirect taxation.

RUSSIAN REPLY LIKELY TO BE DELAYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—The Russian reply to the Memorandum is not expected for several days. M. Chicherin has protested against the exclusion of Russians from the Labour Committee of the Economic Commission.

MEMORANDUM TO RUSSIA.

FRANCE AND ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Paris.—A number of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate met together for an exchange of views on the external situation when they expressed the opinion, with regard to the memorandum to Russia, that it was essential that France should not separate herself from the Allies.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN RUSSIA

FRANCE SUPPORTS BELGIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Paris.—The Cabinet has decided that France should support Belgium. The press criticises the British attitude in connection with the arrangements regarding the restitution of property of foreigners in Russia.

"NOT GUILTY"--YET SENTENCED!

MOULANA MOHANI GETS 2 YEARS RIGOROUS.

AGAINST JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT."

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

(Associated Press.)

The special correspondent of the Associated Press telephoned at 11-45 a.m. to-day (4th May) from Ahmedabad:—

This morning Maulana Hasrat Mohani was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment on charge of exciting disaffection against Government. As regards the second charge, viz., abetting by instigation the waging of war against His Majesty the King, the Judge said although he thought accused was guilty he would refer it to the Bombay High Court in order to meet the ends of justice.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 3.

The Judge in summing up the case to the jury said that there was no legal misjoinder as pointed out by the accused. He told the jury that under Section 121 he would ask for their collective verdict and under Section 124-A they would be asked their verdict and in this latter case their their individual opinions with reasons as to opinions would be taken as those of assessors. The Judge next told them that the jury should place themselves in the position of the audience and then think whether after listening to the speeches, feelings of disaffection, enmity, and disloyalty would have been created in their minds or not. Moreover, whether the accused was successful in this attempt or not should not influence their decision. Law only requires to know whether or not attempt to excite disaffection was made. It took for granted that a rebel of to-day may be the ruler of to-morrow. If they thought that a citizen was free to express his opinion and propound his ideal about Swaraj and that in so doing he had not excited disaffection they might declare him not guilty. They should also take note of the audience to whom the speech was addressed as to whether it consisted of political philosophers met together to propound the best theory for governance of their country or what class of people the delegates came from and what would have been the effect of speeches in times of general unrest.

In the case of the gravest charge, Section 121, the Judge said law did not require that there should be actual war or hostility in progress. It said that actual hostilities may not be in progress, still if there was incitement to wage war then even if the advice is not followed and war was not waged it held such accused guilty of abetting waging of war; and abetment by instigation would be committed when it was actively suggested or stimulated by direct or indirect means. The Judge said prosecution alleged that the plea for establishment of parallel Government and its maintenance even by violent means was an instigation for waging war because knowing that a collision was inevitable, the accused had advised meeting force by force and despatching one's adversary to hell through guerilla warfare. The accused had on the other hand said that he was only propounding his ideal and had been only discussing contingencies and warning Government accordingly. Concluding the Judge asked the jury to remember its oath and not to be swayed by any outside considerations beyond the evidence before them in giving their opinion.

The Judge took 45 minutes to sum up the case and to explain to the jury their functions and the requirements of law.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

The following is the text of the judgment delivered by Dr. D'Souza to-day in sentencing Maulana Hasrat Mohani to two years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition and referring to the High Court. The charges against the accused for abetting, through instigation, waging of war in case of section 121. The Judge says:—"I am unable to accept the unanimous verdict of the jury—on the charge under section 121 I P. C. and I am clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court. To me it seems impossible to regard the speech at the Muslim League as otherwise than an abetment by instigation to constructively wage a war against the King by resistance by force of the authority of the Government established by law, by adopting guerilla tactics agreeable to the injunctions of the Koran "kill them wherever you find them." Step by step, the speaker marks out the stages which are to culminate in forcible resistance to the Government established by law. First, there is the definition the goal to be adopted by all Indian Muslim which is to be adopted here and now of the League, which is to be the attainment of complete independence, free from British contrl by all possible and proper means as opposed to peaceful and legitimate means which the Indian National Congress had advocated for the attainment of its goal, viz., Swaraj with in the British Empire.

Next, in pursuance of this goal the speaker proposes a declaration of an Indian Republic on the lines of the United States of India on 1st January, 1922. As a corollary to this declaration of independence, the speaker advocates the establishment of parallel institutions corresponding to the various departments of Government, side by side with the Department of Government by law established. A collision between the two sets of institution the speaker regards as inevitable, and when this collision does take place and the constitutional Government adopts a policy of repression, as it must necessarily do for self-preservation, by declaration of martial law or otherwise, then the speaker states that Mahomedans at least will give up their attitude of non-violence, of which Mr. Gandhi is the apostle and will, when faced with the barrel of a gun, despatch his adversary to hell and will reply to martial law by resorting to guerilla warfare, or in the words of the Koran "kill them wherever you find them" and that it is incumbent on the Mahomedans, more even than the Hindus, to adopt policy of violence as the question of Khilafat has rendered it a religious duty on the part of Mahomedans to liberate Hindustan.

The accused, while addressing the jury attempted to shelter himself behind a plea that what he wished to convey to the Government was a warning that in case they adopted a policy of repression, bloodshed was sure to ensue. To my mind, this plea cannot avail the accused. It is useless to fix upon an isolated passage of his speech and to say that it is merely a free and fearless expression of opinion. A passage must not be read apart from the context. The speech must be read as a whole. Reading this speech as a whole, I am of opinion that it is impossible to understand otherwise than as the Associated Press representative understood it, viz., that it was a plea for a declaration on the 1st of January 1922 of an Indian Republic, called the United States of India, to be attained by all possible and proper means, including guerilla warfre in case martial law was proclaimed. I am, therefore, unable to accept the verdict of the jury that the accused is not guilty of the offences under section 121, I. P. C. and direct that the case be submitted to the High Court under section 307 of Criminal Procedure Code for such orders as their Lordships may be pleased to pass.

OFFENCE UNDER SEC. 124A.

The judgment in the case of offence under section 124A. runs:—"I am unable to accept the unanimous opinion of the jury sitting as assessors that the accused in delivering his three speeches did not intend to create disaffection towards the Government established by law, but merely gave expression to his idea. The dominant note in all the three speeches is an exhortation to his hearers to shake themselves free from all control of the British Government and to adopt here and now complete independence as the goal to be immediately aimed at. It may be as the accused contends, freedom is every man's birthright and complete independence free from foreign control is the ideal of free citizenship are philosophical tenets which are unobjectionable. But when coupled with this proposition there is an exhortation that the goal should be adopted here and now there is the necessary implication that the Government established by law should be overthrown. It is idle to say that there is no intention to create feelings of disloyalty and enmity to existing Government. The disloyalty and enmity sought to be evoked are of an extreme type. They can only be satisfied with the destruction of the existing Government. When in addition to this, the alleged misdeeds of the existing Government are emphasised and improper motives are attributed and callousness to its subjects imputed to it, there is no doubt that passions would be inflamed and feelings of disloyalty intensified. This result was all the more likely to ensue at the time and at the place where the speeches were delivered considering that political feeling ran high in the country as well as among the audience to whom the speaker addressed. It is not necessary to elaborate the point further."

CONVICTED UNDER SEC. 124A.

The only reasonable conclusion which follows from a perusal of the three speeches is that the accused intended to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government established by law. The Court differing from the unanimous opinion of the jury sitting as assessors finds the accused Hasrat Mohani guilty of offences under Section 124A of the I. P. C. on all the three counts of the charge and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a period of two years on each count of the charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

TRIAL FOR SECOND CHARGE

TO COME UP BEFORE BOMBAY HIGH COURT AFTER VACATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May, 4.

It is understood that the case against Maulana Hasrat Mohani for abeting through instigation, the waging of war will come up before the Bombay High Court in June after the vacation.

After the Sessions Judge had delivered his judgement in the Mohani case to-day, Mr. Kemp, the Prosecuting Counsel, intimated that he would withdraw the pending charge against Maulana Mohani for having handed over to a press representative his Muslim League Presidential address for publication.

KILKENNY FIGHTING.

"MOST SERIOUS BATTLE SINCE TRUCE."

FREE STATE TROOPS RECOVER TOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Yesterday's fighting in Kilkenny culminated in the most severe battle since the truce. A force of insurgents invaded the town and organised a system of sniping posts. They fortified prominent buildings including, so it is alleged, the Protestant Cathedral. The Free State garrison vigorously replied and gradually gained the ascendancy. They had recovered nearly the whole town by midnight and captured a hundred prisoners and some arms and ammunition. The Irregulars are at present holding out in an almost impregnable position—the Marquis Ormonde's castle.

DAIL APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

STOPPING OF HOSTILITIES RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Dail Eireann after receiving a delegation of army officers who signed a manifesto appealing for unity, has appointed a Committee of five members of each side of the House to consider proposals and to report to the Dail on Friday. The Committee has recommended the immediate cessation of hostilities.

Grave warnings of civil war and disaffection of the army were made in the course of the debate in the Dail by Mr. Collins, who declared the country was drifting into an economic chaos.

ARSON IN LONDONDERRY.

1000 MOTOR CARS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Numerous cases of arson have occurred within the radius of ten miles in County Londonderry and damage amounting to several thousands has been done. The Irreguars seized many motor cars estimated to number one thousand, in Londonderry, Tyrone and Donegal. In Armag two men, and one postman were shot dead and in South Derry the raiders attacked two police barracks, killing one Constable and wounding four.

ORMONDE CASTLE CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

The Free State forces have captured Ormonde Castle, the Irregulars' last stronghold in Kilkenny, and operations are now considered over.

FUTURE OF BRITISH INDUSTRY.

EXPORT RETURNS LIKELY TO GROW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

At the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, the retiring president Mr. Stanley Machin said, he believed, that the recent improvement discernible in export returns would grow in the near futurb. He felt that however important European market was, we must mainly look to the development of the Empire for industry's future. He welcomed the Empire Settlement Scheme in this connection. Sir Owen Phillis was elected president.

EMPIRE SUGAR PRODUCTION.

INCREASE IM PREFERENCE URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The British Empire Producers' Organisation has instituted a vigorous campaign to impress Government with the importance of assisting Empire sugar producers. Mr. McGuisten speaking on the Budget in the House of Commons urged the desirability of increasing preference to one third the duty.

MEXICAN OIL COMPANY SHARES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The prospectus has been issued of a seven million seven per cent cumulative first preference Mexican Eagle Oil Company's shares at twenty shillings and ixpence repayable on April 30th, 1947 at twenty one shillings. This new issue is to provide funds for developments.

SATISFACTORY SYRIAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Paris.—It is semi-officially announced that the military situation in Syria is satisfactory. There have been no disturbances lately.

N. W. FRONTIER POLICY.

WIDENS RIFT BETWEEN INDIAN AND IMPERIAL GOVTS.

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article refers with regret and anxiety to what it describes as a growing rift between the Government of India and the Imperial Government and mentions as an illustration the recent clamour of certain ministerial organs for the recall of the Viceroy. The paper understands that the latest controversy dividing the two Governments relates to the policy on the important section of the North-West Frontier and draws attention to the statement of its correspondent that the Imperial Government is not taking the financial difficulties of the Indian Government into sufficient consideration as is evidenced by its insistence that Ledha line in South Waziristan should be defended by the Regulars instead of by the Knassidars. The paper also draws attention to the correspondent's statement that the situation might become intolerable if it were not for the expectations in India of possible changes in England.

The paper refers to Lord Reading's late visit to the North-West Frontier and says wisdom and foresight with which he has steered the ship of the State through the most troubled waters since the days of the mutiny warrant that he has not lightly formed his views on this matter.

Proceeding, the "Times" pays a striking tribute to the abil'ty that the Viceroy has shown since his assumption of office and declares that his views upon the Frontier or any other problem are entitled to the greatest weight. It is for the public to see that his Judgment is not overridden by the decisions of those who do not possess his insight or mastery of facts. The paper proceeds to describe the difficulties and the dangers in guarding the Frontier and shows that the hillmen can be utilized within certain limits as a very effective militia but in case of need experience has shown that they must be supported by Regulars.

The Article concludes with a number of arguments in favour of the employment of the Regulars in cantonments at convenient distance which will enable a considerable reduction in the expense on the Frontier defence.

CHRISTIAN MINORITIES IN TURKEY.

PROTECTION DEMANDED BY CLERGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

The Upper House of the Convocation at Canterbury has unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Primate to press upon the Government the vital importance of giving full effect, in international arrangements now being considered, to the repeated promises in oregard to the protection of Christian minorities in Turkey, and welcoming the Government's assurances that the League of Nations will be invited to co-operate in this matter.

HOW TO AVERT ARMAGEDDON

SMUTS ON GENOA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 4.

(Capetown).—Interviewed with regard to the Genoa Conference, General Smuts declared that unless Mr. Lloyd George succeeded in modifying the militarist policy of M. Poincare and M. Chicherin disarmament must disappear throughout Europe and Armageddon would become the only goal of civilisation.

SECRET FRANCO BELGIAN TREATY.

CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Berlin.—The Belgian Legation categorically denies the reported existence of a secret Franco-Belgian treaty providing for the joint offensive in Germany in the event of an attack on the army of occupation or a threat to the Treaty of Versailles.

CABLE ITEMS.

General Sir Francis Davies succeeds the Earl of Cavan, as A.D.C. General to the King.

The Prince of Wales has signified his acceptance of the Captaincy of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club during the coming year and is expected to play himself into office on September 27th.

Paris.—Four people were killed and thirty injured in a collision between a passenger and a goods train between Hirson and Bar-le-Duc.

Sir Arthur Du Cros has resigned his seat in the House of Commons owing to ill health.

Sir Beatson Bell, ex-Governor of Assam, has been ordained and intends engaging in church work in Yorkshire.

Paris.—M. Barthou returns to Genoa on Friday.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT MULSHI.

BASTARDLY ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND VOLUNTEERS.

CONNIVED AT BY OFFICIALS.

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, May 3.

The short messages despatched about the Mulshi Satyagrah struggle give a totally inadequate idea of the happenings at the place. The public must know more about the outrageous behaviour of the employees of the Tata Power Co. and other hirelings and how calmly and peacefully the Satyagrah leaders and volunteers, the Mavla men and women are putting up with the hammering, kicking and assaults. It was a joyous sight to notice how far the spirit of non-violence has permeated these Mavlas unaffected by glamour of modern "civilisation." Maharashtra is noted for its hard, sturdy, rough but generous peasantry. A better specimen of this class would be difficult to find in this land of heroes and warriors. It did not take the so-called agitators from Poona long to instil into the minds of these unsophisticated Mavlas the simple but potent principles of Satyagrah. The name of Mahatma Gandhi is as familiar here among the Mavlas men, women, and children as among the mild-tempered but doughty farmers of Bardoli. It was a thrilling sight for a spectator to see the non-violent army of 500 Mavlas, including women and children, with 150 volunteers march straight to the field of action with the shouts of "Shivaji Maharaj Ki Jay," "Lokmanya Ki Jaya," "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jaya." Maharashtra can look with pride and hope at this band of self-sacrificing and courageous souls. These were prepared peacefully to resist the operation of Section 144 of the C. P. C. They fully knew the consequences that would follow such passive resistance. They knew they had to fight with a strong, power-mad and purse-proud Company, backed up with all the influence of the Government. But they have an undying faith in the righteousness of their cause. They know that they cannot die a better death or suffer for a better cause than the protection and defence of their homelands and the temples of their Gods, sanctified by hoary, historic traditions. It was going against all dictates of justice, and humanity to deprive this inoffensive, peaceful peasantry of their lands which they have possessed for ages and with which are associated the stories of their great warriors and saints. Man does not live by bread alone. He has a higher ideal to fulfil. For an uneducated Mavala life without his native lands can spell only vagrancy and ultimate pauperism. The Mavlas and their leaders weighed the *pros* and *cons* of the question in a cool and calculating spirit for which the Maratha character is noted and finally decided on giving battle to the Company. Once a decision taken, the Mavla does not retreat. To him his word is more precious than life. Let him be convinced of the truth of the cause and he is as sure to fight for it as his forefathers did under the *Bhagwa* banner of Shivaji Maharaj.

But the most notable feature of the last two days' struggle is the part played by the Mavla woman. The blood of heroes runs in the veins of Mavla women. The Mavla woman is remarkably bold. With the courage peculiar to this peasant class I saw many a Mavla woman face the hired ruffians. None of the people gathered there ever dreamt that the women would be so indecently assaulted as they were done by the savage Mahars and Pathans engaged by the Company. Some of the acts of these Goondas are only too revolting to be described in public print. There was hardly any one who escaped beating. These women were pulled by the hair, roughly handled, earth was thrown upon them and they were indiscriminately assaulted. That such barbarities should take place in broad daylight and in the presence of the Tata Company's officers and Government officials would be incredible, but they are unfortunately facts here. Government officials including the Additional District Magistrate the District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and other Police officers calmly witness these horrible scenes without moving a finger to stop the outrage.

Monday's batch of volunteers consisted of Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, Dr. V. D. Phatak, Messrs. Vasukaka Joshi, S. K. Damle, Bastane, Palsule, Sane, P. M. Bapat, Ranade of the Paisa Fund, Mysorkar, Bhausaheb Gokhale, Nimbkar and many other volunteers besides the Mavlas. The enthusiasm among the Mavlas was great as they passed in a procession to the place where construction of the dam was going on. The Company's coolies were engaged in the excavation work, removing stones, etc. The Mavlas obstructed the work. Being enraged at this the hired ruffians began to belabour ruthlessly all the Satyagrahis. The dam presented a spectacle of merciless hammering. The Company's coolies formed a ring of 3 deep of some 50 coolies and no sooner a volunteer tried to enter the cordon he was received with kicks and blows. As a result some five Satyagrahis became senseless. The officials have openly allowed the ruffians to take the law into their own hands. If the Satyagrahis are bent upon defying Section 144, the proper and straightforward way for the custodians of law and order is to proceed legally against them. But the Government officials connive at the misdeeds and do not lift a little finger even to stop the indiscriminate onslaughts on women and children.

The Satyagrahis followed the same tactics of obstruction on Tuesday as on Monday and with similar results. They have given the Company to understand that from Saturday they will proceed to fill up the ditch by stones and earth. The work has been stopped for two days to give the Company the time to consider.

Sensational happenings are sure to follow if the Tata Company do not see its way of doing justice to the Mavlas.

PRESIDENCY JAIL MUTINY ENQUIRY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST WARDERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day continued enquiry into the Presidency Jail mutiny. Three non-official jail visitors, Kaviraj J. M. Sen Rai Bahadur, Radha Charan Pal and Mr. S. A. Hossian Khan attended the enquiry.

The convict Bakan Hossain said about a month ago the convicts refused to take food because it was not properly cooked. Mahomedan convicts used to go to a place arranged for prayers. He had also noticed convicts used to go to the place arranged for convicts saying prayers breaking their files. On the day of the occurrence the warder Jadeo Singha kicked Neamutulla, while he was saying his prayers. Two other warders also assaulted Neamutullah and other convicts. When they refused to take food the jailor and other officers made enquiries as to why they were not taking food. Just at that time a whistle was blown and some twenty-five to thirty warders with lathis and gun ran to the dining yard and began to assault the convicts On previous occassions when the convicts refused to eat, the matter was reported to the Superintendent. But on this occassion the matter was not reported to him. The warder Mahabir struck the convict Safi who was killed. Convicts then shouted "murder" and began pelting stones. Safi was a strong built man. He was not shot. There was no bullet mark on his person.

Another convict Kissen Singha said there were two or three hartals before the occurrence. He remembered four leaders of the convicts asking men not to take meals on hartal days. The witness was not a party in hartals. On the day the occurrence the witness saw convicts chasing and assaulting warders. When he saw the jute mill on fire, he ran to European Conviots' quarters and asked the sergeant and the convicts to come out and extinguish the fire. Yesterday when the Chief Presidency Magistrate went round to ascertain the names of the witnesses he gave his name and for this he was threatened by convicts.

The enquiry is proceeding.

DEATH OF A WARDER IN HOSPITAL

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Of the six warders admitted into the hospital with injuries received in the Presidency Jail mutiny, one died yesterday.

REMOVAL OF GRAVES IN RANGOON.

PETITION NOT ENTERTAINED BY GOVT

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 3.

The trustee of Botatoung Pagoda, having petitioned for removal of the graves of British officers and soldiers on the ground that they were a distraction to worshippers, local Government has replied declining to entertain the proposal which the trustee claimed was based on religious ground and in no way affected by political considerations.

VIGOROUS BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN IN ALLAHABAD.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi wires from Allahabad under date May 3rd:—

The picketing of foreign cloth shops is proceeding vigorously in Allahabad. The Town Congress Committee have summoned volunteers from all localities and concentrated them on the main cloth bazar. Complete absence of ascerbity prevails and the prominent workers of the town are taking active part in the picketing, thus ensuring its peaceful character. Since picketing began last Thursday, several prominent merchants have signed an agreement promising not to buy any more foreign cloth up to the end of the year and to pay to the local Vyapari Mandal a sum of money to be fixed by the latter for past breaches.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE ON BAIL

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May, 4.

Lalchand Amerdinomal Jagtiapi, who was convicted by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, under section 207 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and was required to furnish security for 12 months, has now applied to the above Magistrate to be released on bail, and has written letters to his relatives to furnish security so that he may be released as early as possible. Lalchand was convicted along with Mahomed Khan, Secretary of the Karachi Khilafat Committee and others.

TRIAL OF PROMINENT SATYAGRAHIS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May, 4.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, President, Satyagraha Mandal, Dr. V. D. Phatak, Secretary, Mr. S. K. Damle, Editor of the "Rajkaran", Mr. Vasudeorao Joshi of the "Chitrashala" Press, and Mr. Haribhan Phatak were served with summonses this morning for disobeying the magisterial order, prohibiting Satyagraha at Mulshi. Their trials are to come off to-morrow at 12 noon at Mulshi, where a temporary Court has been located for the purpose.

HARD LINES!

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR PUNISHED FOR "HAR BOURING" N. C, O. SON.

In submitting his resignation of the office of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Ganjam, which he has been holding since July, 1914. Mr. V. V. Jogiah Pantulu writes as follows in the course of a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras:—

I had been told, in the first week of February last, by the Collector and District Magistrate, Ganjam, that I should not be soft to my son, Mr. V. V. Giri, a Barrister, who became a Non-Cooperator, and has been living with me, that I should chuck him out, if I wanted to continue as Public Prosecutor, that he had been told that I was harbouring Non-Cooperators in my house and that my house was a place for the meeting of Non-Cooperators. I stated that it was absolutely false that Non-Cooperation meetings had ever been held in my house and told him that my guests had included Non-Cooperators, Moderates and gentlemen of different political views and that my son and myself differed in our views on political matters and that my son being a Non-Cooperator and living in my house was no reason for my being asked to cease to be Public Prosecutor and added that he would soon hear from me whether I would chuck out my son or my office of Public Prosecutor. I told the District Judge, about the 10th February last, what had passed between me and the District Magistrate, and, afterwards, addressed you a D.O., on the 21st March last, stating that I was a member of the Indian National Congress till 1919 and took an active part in it and my views were of those of an ordinary Moderate. As one connected with the Congress for a long time, I had many friends all over the country—among them, there are both Moderates and Nationalists. Some of these friends became Non-Cooperators. In spite of the change in their views, our friendships have continued and still continue. Most of these friends meet me when they pass Berhampur and stop with me for a day or two, when they get down here. My son, Mr. V. V. Giri, a Barrister, who gave up his profession, became a Non-Cooperator. Before he became such, we had a discussion on the subject of Non-Cooperation, and I pointed out to him why I could not agree with the essential items of the movement. Both of us agreed to differ on this subject and he became a Non-Cooperator.

In this connection I may state that the District Magistrate told me that he had written to you all that I had stated to the District Judge and also about my political views. He was also pleased to state that the District Judge was kind enough to speak well of my work and that he write to you that I as Vice-President of the College Committee opposed the attempts of Non-Cooperators to withdraw boys from the school and that he wrote that I had asserted that no political meetings were ever held in my house.

In reply to my communication to you, the District Magistrate wrote to me yesterday that he was directed by the Government to tell me that it decided that I should resign.

A PREMIUM ON DUPLICITY.

It would not be out of place, here, to state frankly that for the Government to ask those who are officially connected with it, to discard social relations with their Non-Cooperator friends and relatives or to chuck out their sons or other blood-relations from their homes is to impose on them not only a very unreasonable but an impossible condition. There are many officials in Government service who honestly differ from the Non-Cooperation movement but who have depending on them, sons and other blood-relations, who conscientiously feel, that they should be Non-Cooperators. It would be most unnatural and against the long-cherished Indian sentiment to ask an honest, loyal and law-abiding public servant to send out of his home those near and dear to him, merely for the reason that the latter differed in their political views with the former. I do not, at all, think that such social relations with Non-Cooperators or the wearing of home-spun cloth, i.e., Khaddar, will interfere, in any way, with the due and faithful discharge of one's responsibilities to the State. To insist on such impossible conditions, viz. (that no public servant should have a Non-Cooperator relative depending on him or if he has, he should be chucked out or that he should have no social relations with Non-Cooperators) is only offering a premium to honest and straightforward public servants to take to subterfuges and devise means to hoodwink the Government into believing that its order is carried into effect in order merely to save their skins. Such orders on the part of the Government would only frustrate the object which the Government has in view.

I may, in conclusion, be permitted to state that I still consider that the reasons of the Government for advising me to resign are not at all just, reasonable, or even expedient, especially when the District officers have nothing to say with respect to the manner in which I discharged the duties attached to my position. I would be justified in declining to resign my place in the face of the terms of the order of my appointment, which gives me a right to continue in office for the next 14 months, especially when I was not informed at the date of the order of my appointment that my term would be abruptly cut short, without any reasons being given in the middle of the term; but I do not consider that it is right or honourable for me to continue in office as it would be derogatory to my dignity and self-respect to insist on doing the work of a client, who, however wrongly it may be, says that he does not require my services.

For the reasons above-said I hereby tender my resignation.

A Simla message of the 3rd inst. says:—A well attended dinner was given by Rai Sahib Pannalal, Secretary, All-India cantonment Association last night at the Grand Hotel in honour of Sir Godfrey Fell, Secretary, Army Department, who is deaving India to-morrow on a long leave.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 3.

Lord Robert Cecil suggested that Italy should be given some counsidertaion in return for Turkish promises.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the matter was delicate, but Lord Cecil had suggested one of the obvious objections to such an agreement even if wholly one-sided.

Replying to Colonel Wedgwood Mr. Chamberlain promised to enquire of Lord Curzon in regard to the desirability of asking Italy, whether any letters accompanied the agreement seriously modifying it, as in the case of the Franco-Kemalist agreement.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor suggested that as France and Italy had made separate treaties with Turkey, the decision of future Turco-Greek relations should be referred to another tribunal.

The Speaker ruled that notice of the question was necessary.

Mr. John Ward declared that Britain should make her own terms regardless of her Allies, who ignored Britain in such essential matters.

Mr. Gee asked leave to move for adjournment to call attention to the refusal of a passport to General Townshend.

The Speaker disallowed the motion on the ground that it was not urgent, as General Townshend had received his refusal in March and the matter could have been raised last week.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY & ANGORA.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE'S PROTEST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

It is announced that an economic agreement has been concluded between Italy and the Turkish Government in Angora. The Foreign Office has protested to Italy against the separate agreement with Kemalists, when united action is necessary.

ITALIAN AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY.

BRITISH GOVT. KEPT IN THE DARK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

Replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said, Italy informed the Government on April 24th that they had concluded an agreement with the Constantinople Government under which, the latter undertook to examine favourably Italian applications for certain railway, mine and public works concessions in Asia Minor, but Italy had given formal assurances, that the agreement contained no counter concessions or undertakings on their part and promised to communicate the text as soon as possible. The British Government were informed at the time of the Paris Conference that the Turkish Government had made certain proposals to Italy and had advised the latter to proceed most cautiously, but they were unaware that an agreement was about to be concluded and were not informed in regard to subsequent negotiations.

ITALY AND ANGORA GOVT.

NO AGREEMENT SUBSISTING,

LONDON, May 4.

Rome.—A statement appearing in the "Hessaggero" with reference to the reports in the British newspapers says there is no agreement, political or economic, between Italy and Angora Government, What happened is that early in March the Constantinople Government informed Italian Goverament that it was prepared favourably to consider any requests by the Italian Government in connection with concessions in Asia Minor once the peace was concluded. Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, informed both Lord Curzon and Mr. Poincare in the course of conversations at the end of March when neither of them objected.

AUTHORITATIVE DECLARATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

Rome.—It is authoritatively declared that Italy has concluded no treaty, agreement or convention with the Angora Government.

GEN. TOWNSHEND'S PASSPORT TO TURKY.

REFUSED AS HIS MISSION WAS UNDESIRABLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons General Townshed raised the question of the Foreign Office refusing him passport to Turkey. Mr. Chamberlain replied that General Townshend had repeatedly during the past three years offered his assistance to the Foreign Office to conduct negotiations privately or on behalf of the government with Angora of Constantinople and continued to press for a passport, although he knew, that government did not desire his intervention because it was not felt that his presence would conduce to the ends Government had in view. Lord Curzon had informed him on 23rd March that a visit by General Townshend at present would undoubtedly be misconstrued by the Allies and Turks as an official mission and consequently prejudice negotiations and further delay peace with Turkey.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

COURT OF ENQUIRY OPENED,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 4.

Sir William Mackenzie in opening the Court of enquiry into the engineering dispute, endorsed at the outset the employers' contention that the men's proposal to suspend lockout notices during the enquiry as also the employers' action in opening the works for individual men were irrelevant. Sir Allan Smith on behalf of the employers repudiated the allegation that they were aiming at smashing the trade unions, and intimated that they did not intend to call evidence.

Mr. Brownlie, opening the case for men, emphasised that the Unions did not desire to interfere with the rights of the management, if they were in accordance with the agreements.

INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPTS TO RESUME WORK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

The engineering employers to-day opened works to men who were willing individually to accept their terms. There was very small response and on the contrary many who had been employed throughout the dispute struck. All works are heavily picketed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

The supplementary estimate presented to the House of Commons includes £65,000 for maintenance of South Persian Rifles, £10,000 for Russian refugees in Constantinople and £45,000 for removal of refugees from Egypt, Cyprus, etc.

CRITICISMS OF THE BUDGET.

SIR R. HORNE JUSTFIES HIS FIGURES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons replying to various criticisms during the Budget debate including the alleged over estimating of revenue and under estimating of expenditure, Sir Robert Horne anticipated that the extra revival of trade, helped by cheaper borrowing rates and consequent increase in the income-tax returns, would fully justify his figures of receipts. He expected to make a savings on expenditure in the current and succeeding years.

INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM.

TO AID ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

Genoa.—Interviewed by Reuter's representative prior to departing for London, Lord Inverforth said, he was satisfied with the work accomplished in the formation of international consortium with a capital of twenty millions to assist any country in Europe, requiring aid in economic reconstruction. He said that in addition to the five countries constituting the original Committee, eight others including Canada with a million sterling and Japan with half to one million sterling, would furnish capital. The consortium was a purely business concern, though the capital was guaranteed by respective Governments. Belgium, it is interesting to note was a member of the original Committee.

JUBILEE BETTING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 4.

Jubilee betting—five to one Roman Bachelor and Silver Image, eight to one Granely, ten to one Franklin, eleven to one Monarch, hundred to eight Polemarch and Evander and twenty to one Scamp.

RUSSIA & THE VATICAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 3.

Paris.—It is announced from Rome that M. Chitcherin will shortly proceed thither, to discuss religious questions with the Vatican.

CONTROVERSY IN LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 2.

A controversy was raging in the Lahore Municipal Committee over the building of a Mosque and a Hindu temple outside Shahalmi Gate for some days past. At a meeting of the Committee yesterday the President Chaudhri Shahabuddin and some other members insisted that first thing to be done was to see that the building bye-laws were enforced and no building was built in contravention of the bye laws. Majority of the members however did not support this view and after a stormy sitting all members except the President and three who supported his view left the Town Hall.

A correspondent from Islampur writes that at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Kaiva Taluka Congress Committee resolutions opposing the contemplated change of the Congress programme by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee were passed. The working Committee further resolved to carry on the N. C. O. programme as planned by Mahatma Gandhi as before.

BRAVE DAUGHTERS OF RAJASTHAN.

SECURE RELEASE OF UNJUSTLY ARRESTED MEN AND WOMEN.

INCIDENT AT BEJOLIA.

BEJOLIA, May 4.

The arbitrary arrest of and assault on five men and eleven women of Brasmankhera, Bejolia, by the Mandalga (Mewar) Police was reported yesterday. This high-handed action incensed the people and men and women began assembling in large numbers. The Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer, who was visiting East Mewar, dissuaded the men, but women did assemble and 500 offered themselves in parties of twenty-five for arrest headed by Anjanadevi Chaudharani. The arrival of the last named lady obliged the police to yield. All the arrested were unconditionally and immediately released. The ladies held a Punchayet, shouted "Bande Mataram" and resolved to support Khadi, for which crime the arrests were originally made. Long live the bravery of Rajasthan's daughters!

PT. MALAVIYA.

PROHIBITED FROM SPEAKING AT PESHAWAR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 4.

A correspondent writing to the "Tribune" from Peshawar says that on the arrival at Peshawar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was given intimation by authorities of a notice, still in force, prohibiting public meetings in Peshawar District. Consequently no public meeting was addressed by Pandit Malaviya, although he had a long interview with the Chief Commissioner.

PANDITJI GOES TO MURREE.

TAKING A WEEK'S REST.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAWALPINDI, May 4.

Heavy strain of travelling almost every day and lecturing to large audiences more than once daily, both in public and in private, in towns as well as in the country side, to which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been subjected during the last three weeks, has visibly affected his health and he has been prevailed upon to take a week's rest at Murree, before proceeding further on his tour. He left for Murree to-day. It is understood that after finishing his tour in the Punjab, Panditji will proceed to Assam and thence to the United Provinces for similar purpose.

MRS. NAIDU ON JALLIANVALA.

EXHORTATION TO CARRY OUT MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 3.

Addressing a gathering of 25,000 at Batala, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu declared that Jallianwala Bagh had become a place of pilgrimage for them. The story of that tragedy had taken rank with the sacred stories of Damianti and Savitri. They should recall those incidents and make their children repeat them to enable them to realize that the political subjection which made those incidents possible still continued. Twenty-five thousand political workers were in jail, serving as beacon-light to those outside. In midst of gloom, Mahatma Gandhi's message to them through her was to act in a manner so as to inspire even opponents with love. The Mahatma's injunction after sentence was "wear Khaddar and ply the Charkha" and it should be carried out. Complete adoption of Khaddar would bring Swaraj in six months. She advised the audience to depend on themselves and extend their hand before none settle disputes out of Court, revive Panchayat system, join the Congress and attain Swaraj.

SJT BISHAMBEDFIAL RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARAULI, May 4.

Sjt. Bishambherdial, Karauli, Mainpuri, was released on the 29th from Agra Jail. He was taken in huge procession both at Mainpuri and Karauli. Great enthusiasm prevails. Shopkeepers showed their sentiment by showering sweetmeats and *mewas* on him. Most of the residents resolved to observe Swadeshi and work hard in furtherance of Congress propaganda.

GRANT FOR NATIONAL EDUCATION.

PROTEST OF STUDENTS AGAINST WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 4.

Fifteen ex-students of Calcutta colleges now studying in national schools have issued an appeal to Congress and Khilafat Committees strongly protesting against the resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress making no grant for national education and thus casting adrift the students of national schools and colleges.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Mail Steamer "Maleva" with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

First L.B. and C.Ss. Examination Results, University Hall, p.m.

The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Nausari Building 3 p.m.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 62-68 Apollo Street, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

Public meeting to protest against the increase of Rly. rates, etc., Marwadi Vidyalaya 6 p.m.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Esplanade Road. 1-30 p.m. the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, presiding.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

The seismographs at the Colaba observatory recorded an earthquake of moderate intensity at origin about two thou-sand miles away on the second May at 16 h 50 m (Indian standard time).

F WARD DISRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Head Office of the F Ward District Congress Committee is remove' from Dadar to Laxmidas Dungarsi's new building, near Parel Branch, Post office, Parel. All correspondence should be directed to the above address.

A CORRECTION.

We regret that in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 30th ulto. through mistake it was stated that Pine Tree and Fleurbaix belonging to Mr. Vernon were dead, but we are now informed that the former belongs to Mr. M. C Patel and is in sound condition in the stable of Mr. Harrison.

CIVICS EXHIBITION.

Pending the public opening of the Civics Exhibition (in the galleries of the Royal Institute of Science, (Esplanade Road) visitors may apply to the Curator, Mr. G. G. Advani, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 noon and 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily except on Saturdays when they should see him between 9 A.M. and 12 noon; (On all Sundays and public holidays the Exhibition will remain closed).

HAINS ROAD CEMETERY.

A largely attended public meeting of Catholics was held at Byculla on Sunday last to protest against the regulations of Hains Road Cemetery. Speeches were made both by the clergy and the laymen and the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the audience.

(1) That the Bishop be requested to remove the Notice Board at the entrance of the Cemetery and funeral corpses be allowed in the Cemetery Chapel as before;

(2) To demolish the partition walls of the cemetery so as to obtain an open and a common cemetery;

(3) The existing five classes in the cemetery as entirely incongruous with the regulations of the Jesuit cemetery at Sewree should be immediately abolished and other minor items to be modified;

A Committee was appointed to approach the President of the Goan Union requesting him to confer with His Grace the Bishop of Damaun and secure a reply from him as to the removal of the notice board and the partition walls so as to obtain a common cemetery.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the increase of Railway rates and against other Railway grievances

Mr. L. R. Tairsee will preside. Hon. Mr Lalubhai Samaldas; Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Bharucha, Nariman, Nensey, P. Lele, L. Roy Sampat and P. L. Mody will be among the speakers

BOMBAY P. C. COMMITTEE.

The first ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, next (the 10th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 30th April 1922:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. One Crore.		
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	25,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, etc., ...	Rs.	12,30,54,000
Sundries	Rs.	1,18,33,000
Total	Rs.	14,23,87,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	3,84,56,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	Rs.	4,68 12 000
Bills Discounted	Rs.	1,00,96 000
Bank Premises	Rs.	40,63 000
Sundries		43,02,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Govt. Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	Rs.	3,86,58,000
Total	Rs.	14,23,87,000

NATIONAL SCHOOL, AMRITSAR.

Mr. Ratan Lal Bhatia, M.Sc., Headmaster, National industrial High School, Amritsar writes to us as follows:—

The National Industrial High School, Amritsar has been doing useful work in providing independent education for the boys of the community. We have arrangements for teaching in addition to ordinary curriculum such useful industries as spinning, weaving, tailoring and knitting and the result of the examination held by the National Board of Education have been eminently satisfactory as four out of the five boy sent up have passed the National Matriculation examination. The need is, however, keenly felt of opening a Science department to provide an alternative to languages and to provide rudiments of study in Scientific Industries. The present staff is enthusiastic and quite competent to start efficient teaching without delay but we are badly handicapped for funds to provide the necessary science aparatus and appliances. Our demands are modest and a sum of Rs. 500 would be sufficient to meet our requirements and a single generous donor could make the amount available. At the same time all donations whether large or small would be welcome and will be gratefully acknowledged.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEAD CHILD FOUND IN GUTTER.

On the morning of the 3rd instant a Municipal sweeper was cleaning the public lavatory at Imamwada, when he found the dead body of a newly-born male child lying in the gutter. He reported the matter to the police who had it removed to the Police Hospital. Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon made a post mortem examination and found that the child had been born alive. The cause of death was strangulation.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on the child yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of death from strangulation by person unknown to the jury.

DEATH FROM PNEUMONIA.

Enquiry regarding the death of Mulji Gangaji, a Hindoo boy aged fifteen years who died suddenly after taking Epsom Salt on the 20th ultimo, as already reported, was resumed yesterdahy, by Mr. A R King, the Coroner. The medical evidence showed that there was no poison in the stomach of the deceased. From the state of the lungs and other symptoms it appeared that the death was caused by Pneumonia.

The jury returned a verdict of death from Pneumonia.

MOTOR LORRY FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest, yesterday afternoon at the G. T Hospital, touching the death of Luxman Arjun, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five.

The evidence showed that at 11 a.m. on the 25th ultimo, the deceased and one Bhikhu Iran were pushing a hand-cart filled with hoop-iron along Frere Road. The road on the left side being under repairs the hand-cart was on the tram lines on the left. A motor lorry driven by one Iswardas Salvi came from behind and struck the right foot of the deceased. The right front wheel went over the foot and the deceased fell. The lorry stopped after going two or three paces.

The deceased was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on the 2nd instant. It was, further, alleged that the lorry came fast from behind without giving a warning of its approach.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by being knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven by Iswardas Salvi in a rash and negligent manner.

PADRAODO.

BASSEIN CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public general meeting of the Catholic of Bassein was held on Sunday, the 30th ultimo at Bhougaum, near Nirmal, Bassein, to consider what further steps, if any, should be taken for the speedy removal of the Portuguese Padroado from Bassein and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

Mr. Jania Lawrence Souza was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Lusu Kolsu D'Mello, Secretary, of the meeting, after which many speakers during the course of their speeches expressed the opinion that the Holy Father should again be approached on the subject of doing away with the Padroado Jurisdiction over them.

The meeting was then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Secretary.

GUJARAT MAHILA PATHASHALA.

The following are the results of the S. N. D. Thakersey Indian Women's University Examinations held in the Gujerat Mahila Pathshala, Ahmedabad.

Names of successful candidates:—

Second Year in Arts.—Mrs Nandgaori Setalvad and Miss Savita Trivedi.

First Year in Arts.—Mrs. Padmavati Desai, Mrs Kanta Patel, Miss Kumud Thakore.

Entrance.—Miss Manhaigadri Desai.

Miss Savita Trivedi standing first in order of merit gets a monthly Scholarship of Rs. 15.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. S. P. Badami, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar, is appointed Second Class Subordinate Judge, Maivan.

Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, I.C.S., has been granted leave on average pay from the 3rd January 1922 to the 6th June 1922, with permission to prefix to it the Chismas holidays of 1921.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., has been granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the 31st May 1922.

Mr. K. G. Palkar, Second Class Sub-ordinate Judge, Chiplun, is appointed Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bhiwandi.

Mr. R. G. Shirali, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bhiwandi, is apponted Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chiplun.

Mr. Raghavendra Ramchandra Divekar is appointed Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. Anandrao Ramchandra Gulvadi, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mir Chiraguddin Mir Gyasuddin Kazi is appointed Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Rao Bahadur Vishnu Govind Mahajani proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. D. Ghandy, on return from leave, will act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Bombay Sub-Division

Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan, on relief will act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Kolaba Sub-Division, pending further orders.

Mr. F. A. Ingle, on relief, will act as Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Poona Sub-Division, vice Mr. R. Honner, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Dorab Dinshaw Kanga, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, will act as Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Rupchand Lilaram Alimchandani, temporary Lecturer in Chemistry, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will act as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

Mr. Robert McGregor is nominated a member of the Bombay Boiler Commission, vice Mr. K. A. Murdoch, resigned.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy is appointed one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, vice the Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), resigned.

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Dalziel, I.M.S., Superintendent Central Prison, Yeravda, will act as Superintendent, Central Lunatic Asylum, Yeravda, in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Major W. S. J. Shaw, I.M.S.

The Municipa Corporation of Bombay have reelected Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy and elected Mr. Barjorji S. N. Cooper as their representatives on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India.

Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thacker-sey, Kt., is appointed one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of western India, vice the Honourable Sir Norman C. MacLeod, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Major S. B. Mehta, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S. (Retd.), will be Honorary Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, vice Mr. N. J. Bandorawalla, M.S.

Mr. Benedict Fernandes, M.B., B.S., will be Honorary Assistant Obstetrict Physician, J. J. Hospital, vice Mr. F. J. Sequeira, M.B., B.S.

FORT NORTH SCHEME.

PARSEE PUNCHAYET'S PROTEST.

The Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, Bombay, have submitted to the President and members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, a representation against the scheme recently adopted by the Corporation for making large changes in Fort North in connection with a proposed new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier.

The representation states:—

Under this scheme it is proposed to demolish at least three of their most useful communal institutions, viz:—

(a) Manekji Seth's Wadi, a garden with buildings in constant use for over a century and a half for the celebration of marriages, Navjotes and other ceremonies and for other meetings of a religious or public nature.

(b) The Bengali Girl's School a modern building erected at considerabel expense on sanitary principles, used as a school-house for hundreds of Parsee girls of the middle and poor classes, and occasionally for other meetings.

(c) The Nasakhana i.e. house for keeping requisities for Parsi funerals with adjouring residences for copse-bearers, this being the principal Nasakhana for the whole Community in Bombay, and absolutely necessary for the Parsi residents of the Fort and Colaba.

But the removal of these public institutions, although on the face of it a grave hardship, becomes an insignificant matter in comparison with the proposed acquisition of about 250 residential buildings occupied by thousands of citizens mostly Parsis. Most of them are tenants belonging to the middle and poor classes, as will be apparent if a list of the tenements sought to be acquired, the extent and number of rooms in each, the number of persons occupying each, and the rent paid for each is prepared Such a list, with a classified epitome, is absolutely necessary for understanding the true effect of the scheme. To these tenants the deprivation of their tenements will be nothing short of a serious calamity. It will by a great hardship for them to leave their present quarters and reside elsewhere away from their business and other connections, but what is far worse they will not be able to find quarters like those they occupy for even three times the amount of the rents they pay at present. This is a vital question for most of them. Even if the landlords receive compensation sufficient or not, these tenants will receive none.

The representation continues:—

It has been suggested that the resolution resolution alreday passed by the Corporation will prevent the removal of these tenants for at least seven years, and that by that time sufficient land will be provided in Bombay and its suburbs such as on the Colaba Cotton Green, at Worli, Dadar Matunga, in Salsette et cetera for new houses to be built for them. But first it is very doubtful whether the resolution in question will have the effect suggested. It only lays down that "no house is to be demolished within seven years without the previous special permission of the Corporation." That does not prevent tenants from being turned out once the buildings are acquired under the Land Acquistion Act, and there will be constant temptation to do so when a large amount of money has been paid for acquisition and the present rents are found not sufficient to pay the interest on the same. When the intention is to acquire the whole of the land and lay it out eventually at profit in other ways, there will in all probability be strong pressure both direct and indirect on the tenants to quit. One hears of such pressure even at present. The sword of Damocles will constantly be hanging over the head of each tenant. But even supposing the tenants are not turned out for seven years, their condition at the end of the period will not in all likelihood be much better than now. They are very unlikely to find the present accommodation at anything like the present rents, unless the costs of building materials and labour fall very considerably.

The representation in conclusion states:—

To make thousands homeless and drive them into crowded and insanitary quarters elsewhere and to diminish their already straitened means of subsistence, in order that people who are well-to-do may have fine shops and business premises or save a few hundred yards in a motor drive is not consistent with humanity or justice and not even with good policy.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The following is the Summary of the Season Report for the week ending 2nd May.

There was some rain in parts of the Deccan, Konkan and Karnatak. Picking of cotton was in progress in Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for sowing of kharif crops. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS COMMITTEE.

CONCLUSION OF LABOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The President and members of Racial Distinctions Committee came here on Monday. The Committee met here to settle final terms of their report and after concluding their labours to-day the committee dispersed.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 4.

Weather is disturbed along Northwest Frontier. There has been nearly general rain in Kashmir. Rain has also fallen at few stations in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Mysore. Chief amounts are:—Burdwan half an inch, Balasore three quarters, Darjeling and Gaya a quarter, Sonamarg one and half, Bangalore one. Conditions are becoming more favourable for thunderstorms in Punjab and Gangetic plain.

Forecast:—Extension into Northern Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND ARABIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The study of Arabic language being the life spring of Islam, the Madresa Hasani Association has been trying its best to give a new life to it for the last few years.

Shaikh Fezudabhoy B.A. the laet principle of the Bombay Anium Islam High School, who was also examiner for Arabic for the University of Bombay and competent professor of Arabic, was welknown for his keen desire to encourage the study of Arabic language but inspite of all his efforts Arabic could not become popular with pupils, because there has been an apprehens on that Arabic language is so difficult that only few can go through it successfully. Specially those students whose mother tongue is Gujarati consider the study of Arabic as difficult as crossing of Alps.

On trying to understand the causes which have engrossed the minds of the students of the Bombay Presidency with such apprehension, it seems to me that the Bombay University is to be blamed for not prescribing text books in Arabic language for the Matriculation examination.

The Calcutta, Madras, Allahbad, Punjab and Aligarh Universities have prescribed text books in second language for the Mantriculation examination, but it is only the Bombay University which has lagged behind in this direction. It is strange that the Bombay University, though it is prescribing text books in Arabic language For the Arts examination ,insists not to move in this direction.

I applied to the joint examination Board as well as the Senate through the Rigistrar for removing the defect in the system of the examination, but without success. I therefore draw the attention of the public through your paper, trusting that those who hold the reins of the Bombay University will respect the voice of the public, and do justice to the just demand of the Musalmans. Owing to the unjust restrictions by the Bombay University in not fixing the text books for the Matriculation examination, the number of pupils taking up Arabic as second language decreased to such an extent that the years from 1913 to 1917 proved altogether barren.

The Bombay University also refused to get the examination papers for Arabic language printed, for the simple reason that would cost a few rupees, and that the number of Arabic students was not sufficient to meet the cost.

On account of the insistance of not making any improvement in the method of the examination, and the constant fear on the part of pupils, the number of Arabic students decreased to such an extent that the Managing Body of the Madresa Tul-Islam Karachi stopped touching Arabic thinking it was not worth while making any efforts to revive the study of the Arabic language.

In order to give a new life to it I opened standards 3rd and 4th in the Madresa Hasani an A. V. school of which I am Chairman, and made Arabic compulsory. To make the study easier, Arabic was introduced even from English 1st standard.

When the pupils began to pass standard 4th with Arabic as second language, the Managing Body of the Madresa Tul-Islam requested to arrange teaching Arabic in the Higher standard. As that body was not willing to spend an amout which would have been necessary for engaging a competent Arabic professors I engaged the services of Maulvi Hassanali Yusafali Hamzabhoywala, and made arrangement for him to teach Arabic in the Madresa Tul-Islam. The Madresa Tul-Islam agreed to pay a small portion of his pay, the balance was paid by the Madresa Hasani Association. Mr. Hassanali realized our expectations and the number of Arabic students began to increase in Madresa Tul-Islam also. His efforts with the Sindhi Muslim students proved more fruitful than his efforts to induce the Borah Muslim whose mother tongue is Gujarati.

Within a couple of years students with Arabic as second language began to appear at the Matriculation examination, and ever since the number has steadily increased again.

I find from the figures supplied to me by the Bombay University that of late almost all the students with Arabic second language have appeared only from Karachi. Most of these students have failed at the examination for want of proper support from the Bombay University. Some failed for the sake of only 2 or 3 marks. In accordance with the regulation No.18 some of these should have been declared passed, but the examination Board did not think it worth while to consider application made on that score.

Under the circumstances I request to you to draw the attention of the public to make an effort to induce those concerned to mend the following charges: in the method of the examination:—

1. The Bombay University should prescribe text books in the second language for the Matriculation examination as has been done by all the other universities of India.

2. The question papers should be printed and not written with hand, because they areoccasionally written in such a way that the students find it very difficulty to read the same. At one of the last examinations, a student asked the supervisor to decipher a few words but even the supervisor could not do so. The University should not grudge the expenditure of a few rupees even if the students are not more than one or two.

3. The examiner should bear in mind the infancy of the effort and should therefore give such legitimate encouragement as is necessary in the beginning of any experiment

4. The students who are entitled to be declared passed according to the regulation No:18 should not be denied the chance of passing the examination. If the examination Board is inclined not to allow this latitud the reason for not doing so should clearly be stated so that it may be guidance for the future.—Yours etc.,

IAYABALI ALIBHOY ALAVI.

Karachi, April 29.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Bombay Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Usual Ports on the 3rd May 1922. S.S. Yamagata Maru left Singapore via Penang on the 3rd May 1922.

POPULATION OF BOMBAY.

DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

In the "Labour Gazette (Bombay) for April 1922, Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S. Superintendent of Census, Bombay Presidency, gives the following approximate figures of the distribution of the population of Bombay City and Island according to occupations, as ascertained from the Census of 1921.

ACTUAL WORKERS.

	Males.	Females.
Agriculture and Mines ...	9,049	2,332
Industries—		
(a) Textile operatives	120,950	36,740
(b) All others	128,529	17,568
Total, Industries ...	249,479	54,298
Transport	71,636	3,273
Trade	128,979	10,416
Government and Local Bodies	20,617	2,486
Professions and Private Income	22,657	3,295
Domestic service	34,695	3,000
Workers not assignable to any other head	69,123	16,029
Unproductive	5,068	4,483
Grand Total, workers ...	611,297	105,672
Dependants	160,035	298,910
	771,332	404,582

"Agriculture" includes cattle-breeding, fishing, and income from rent of agricultural lands. "Mines" includes extraction of salt. "Industries" means all processes of manufacture repair, and preparation of any material substances other than those included under "Agriculture" and "Mines," *e.g.*, textile fabrics, leather and leather articles, wooden articles, metals and metal articles, oils, foods and drinks, clothes, buildings (including all processes from excavation of foundations to completion), pottery and bricks, vehicles; production of gas and electricity and their supply; production of books, etc.; disposal of refuse; and all persons employed in places of amusement.

"Transport" means all forms of transporting goods, persons or messages, by air, water or land, and includes labourers employed by any transport agency, *e.g.*, labourers on dockyards, roads, railways (including construction coolies), and all employees of the Postal or Telegraph Departments. "Trade" includes all processes connected with import and export, banking, brokerage, etc., all forms of wholesale and retail trading, persons employed in hotels, tea-shops, etc., pedlars and hawkers, etc.

"Government and Local Bodies" means employees of any Government, whether military or civil of any local self-governing body.

"Profession" includes religion, law, medicine, teaching, arts and sciences, acting and music.

"Private Income" means persons living on dividends, house-rent, pensions and the like, but not on rent of agricultural land.

"Workers not assignable to any other head" see below. "Unproductive" means inmates of jails, asylums, etc., beggars (not being religious medicants), and prostitutes.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Peking.—Fighting continues without intermission in Changsintien and on the bank of the Hun River north of Kuan. Neither side has hitherto obtained any material advantage. Heavy bombardments have depleted both sides' gun ammunition and fighting is now mainly with machine guns and rifles.

CHESTER CUP RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

The race for the Chester Cup resulted in a win for Chivalrous at fifty to one, Air Balloon being second at five to one and Hairpin II third at thirty-three to one. There were twenty-two runners and the time was four minutes eight seconds.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the challenge round of the Amateur Tennis Championship Baerlein and Renshaw, holders, beat H. Beeishaw and G. Kershaw, 5-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

REPRESSION IN BARABANKI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On the 25th April M. Amiruddin, Secretary Congress Committee, Fatehpur, and Mohamed Bashir were convicted under Section 147 and 506, I.P.C. and sentenced each to an aggregate term of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and 3 months' imprisonment in lien of fine. They were required to furnish security to keep the peace for one year after the close of their term of imprisonment or to remain in jail for another year. The only evidence against them was that they told a shopkeeper that if he opened his shop on the hartal day, they would cease social relations with him. The witnesses on being questioned by the Court Inspector distinctly said that there was no violence, show of violence, or any excesses; still the Magistrate convicted them of rioting and required them to furnish security to keep the peace.

Syed Ali Abbas, a Shia Rais of Zaidpur, who was released from jail on the 3rd April was again arrested on the 14th April and has been sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 124A and 153A, I.P.C.

A PRAISEWORTHY DONATION.

Mr. Phiroz Soralji Guzder in a letter to the Editor of the 'Jam-e-Jamshed" says he does not believe in lavishing thousands of rupees in festivities on marriage and Navjot celebrations and neglecting the deserving institutions of the community. In the recent Navjot celebration of his two daughters he says he saved a considerable sum in avoiding costly festivities and has thereby been able to send a sum of Rs 2,501 to Mr. Joshi in aid of the Parsi House-building Scheme.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MODIFIED TANSA SCHEME.

GRANT TO BEGGARS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the Corporation sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500 per month to be paid to the Beggars' Relief Committee The modifications to the New Tansa Scheme costing Rs. 50 lakhs were also sanctiond by the Corporation.

The Corporation considered the report of the committee for the construction of a new road from Hancock Bridge to Parel Road. The sanction was given

The Corporation also considered the report dealing with the question of lepers and beggars in the city and recommended a payment of Rs. 1,500 per month towards their maintenance to be paid to the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee.

TANSA COMPLETION WORK.

The Committee's report regarding certain modifications required in the Scheme for the Tansa Completion works was then taken up. The following were the recommendations:—

(a) Instead of terminating the two 72" pipes at Pogaon and continuing the supply to Bombay by means of two 57" pipes and the existing Tansa pipes, the two 72" pipes should be continued further 18 miles nearer Bombay so as to terminate at Powai.

(b) Construction of a new bridge across the Bassein Creek at Kasheli.

The cost of substituting 72" pipes for the 57" pipes already sanctioned will, according to Messrs. Braithwaite and Company's tender, which has been accepted, be Rs. 10 per running foot or roughly Rs. 53,000 per mile. It will be necessary to substitute 72" pipes for 57" pipes for a length of 36 miles, so the extra cost on this account will be Rs. 20,88,000. Against this there will be a saving of Rs. 13,61,000 from the sanctioned estimates of Rs. 14 89,392 for taking up and relaying 48" and 50" pipes. The other large item of increase will be for constructing new bridges at Kasheli. For the reconstruction of the existing bridges a sum of Rs. 6,61,500 has already been sanctioned but from further investigations which have been made it is clear that additional expenditure on the old bridges would in any case be necessary and a sum varying from 8 to 10 lakhs of rupees will therefore be saved on this account. A new bridge is estimated to cost about Rs. 25 lakh. though this figure is only approximate. The extra cost of the new bridge may therefore be taken to be 14 to 16 lakhs of rupees. Considering the interest involved this amount is not an unreasonable sum to pay for the insurance against trouble which it will provide.

Extra expenditure on certain minor points will also be involved if the change of plan be approved. For example it will be necessary to connect the new pipe lines at Powai with the existing 48" and 50" Tansa mains at Ghatkoper and this is estimated to cost about Rs. 11 lakhs; but the Commissioner is satisfied that the total extra cost of revising the proposals as suggested should not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs. On the other hand the retention of the existing Tansa pipeline in its entirely will not only be a provision for the future but will also enable additional supplies for water to be brought into the City during those months of the year when it is most in demand and this will be possible even without any additional raising of the Tansa Dam. Experience shows that our demand for water increases very considerably during the months of March, April and May, and if the existing Tansa line be retained it will be possible to supplement our supply through it in order to meet that increase in demand.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed that the report be adopted. After this was seconded the recommendations were accepted by the Corporation.

The Corporation adjourned to June 12.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

FLIGHT FROM KARACHI TO ENGLAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May, 4.

Mr. Murphy, the well-known aviator, has abandoned his plan to running an aeroplane service from Lahore to Kashmir since there has been some difficulty about the granting of the use of sheds by the Royal Air Force. The matter is, however, being gone into by the Air Board, the Punjab Communication Board, and the Government of India.

Mr. Murphy has various other schemes one of which consists in flying from Karachi to England somewhere about September. He will obtain another pilot and the flight would be made with two D. H. 9 machines, an average of 500 flying miles a day compass reckoning the total distance at 4,000 miles but at points of interest a few days sojourn might be made and the machines given a rest. Not more than one mechanic would be necessary, because alike at Bagdad, Basra and Cairo there are well equipped aerodromes. This would be the first homeward-bound trip from India.

CONDITION OF MR PAGE IN HOSPITAL.

The report about the attempt to murder Mr. Page, Loco Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops at Parel has already appeared in "The Chronicle." Yesterday it was reported that two bullets were extracted from his body and he was progressing towards recovery in the St. George's Hospital.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 5, 1922.

THE UNFORTUNATE BHILS.

We have from time to time published tidings of a movement in Rajputana which has been wrongly described as a rebellion of the Bhils while its leader Motilal has been depicted almost as a rebel chief. Motilal is a Jain who, hearing of the wholesale slaughter of animals by the Bhils at certain seasons of the year, went and lived among them with the purpose of a missionary. He was successful in inducing them to give up useless slaughter and many other bad customs, including free indulgence in strong drink. The Bhils are an affectionate people and singularly loyal to a friend once made. They became devotedly attached to Motilal and he, on his side, grew attached to them and, in his wish to be of use to them, espoused their life of hardship and grievances. They had one overwhelming grievance in the system of taxation for the revenue to which they are subjected in the Rajputana and Gujerat States. The Bhils are what in England are known as "squatters"—that is to say, having been driven into the forest in old days, they have made their own homes and cleared their own fields there without assistance from any State or other organised system of society, and without other protection from wild beasts and human enemies than their own bows and arrows. Therefore they regard themselves as different from other peasants—just as the "squatters" in the English heaths and forests do to this day—and though for long they have been subjects of the various States they claim to be treated on a different footing from the other subjects who have always eaten from the hand of Government. And they declare that until fairly recent years they were so treated. They say that they used to have to pay no more than one rupee four annas per plough and some small share of the produce and that their headmen used to collect the money and hand it to the State authorities. Their grievance now is that they have to pay much more and, chiefly, that the money is collected by the State officials in a way which strikes them as vexatious interference. Motilal espoused this grievance, which is real, and others no less real such as Begar and organised the movement we have heard of lately. If he had confined the movement to one State alone or to one State at a time it would have made no noise, and might conceivably have gained its end by conference. But it would have been almost impossible for him to do so since the Bhils in all the States look to him as their leader and are apt to take example from him. As it was, the movement breaking out in all the States at the same time was instantly regarded as a "danger," and military measures set on foot for the subjection of the "rebel" Bhils.

Information of the movement reached Mahatma Gandhi, and he sent a trusted non-co-operator to the Bhils and Motilal, adjuring the former to preserve non-violence and the latter to give himself up to the authorities. The non-co-operator in question, Mr. Manilal Kothare, was able to prevent the military operations by one of the States, which had actually started when he reached the scene of trouble and, after consultation with the Bhils and with their leader, finding some of their demands were not unreasonable while their grievances were such as called for instant redress, and that there was some misunderstanding of them in the mind of the authorities, devoted himself to the task of trying to make peace. As to Mahatma's wish that Motilal should surrender to the Government and might be given a free pardon, which was explained to Mr. Holland, agent of the Governor-General for Rajputana, Mr. Manilal was afraid of the effect on the excited Bhils of any possible ill-treatment or affront to him. He also valued Motilal's restraining influence. He met with great consideration from the British representatives in Rajputana, and from the Indian rulers, and was able to prove to their satisfaction that military operations were not called-for. Representations to that effect were made to the Bombay Government; and the reply came that it was too late since military operations had already begun.

Now, in the two or three cases where military action has been taken it has not been to punish a rebellion of the Bhils, but for the purpose of collecting the revenue in the very way to which the Bhils object and which they wish to have altered. They are simple, uneducated people, smarting already with a sense of grievance, and feeling bitterly that their whole movement, which was not ill-meant, has been cruelly misunderstood by the authorities. The attitude of the Bombay Government in the circumstances, strikes us as inhuman in the last degree as its effect can only be to strike terror and make peaceful settlement impossible.

The grievance of the Bhils is nothing new to Orientalists. It is perfectly well-known that Eastern peoples who have lived as a community apart value their separate existence and the privileges connected with it, even though those "privileges" may have been acquired as outcasts. In other Eastern countries we have known and helped to satisfy demands precisely similar to that now made by the Bhils, expressed in a similar manner though more violently. It is a simple matter. These poor people, on the one hand, do not understand; and on the other hand, are not understood by the authorities. A Conference is obviously called for. It is summoned, and the grievance of the people is explained to the State representatives, who then proceed carefully, in simple language, to explain to the people the changes which have taken place since the period to which they look back as their golden age. The mere fact of being spoken to like reasonable human beings has a great effect upon the malcontents. When they are told how much the State expenditure has increased since the days of which they speak, and asked how the State is to meet that expenditure on the old revenue, they admit at once that their demand for the old rate of taxation cannot be maintained. It is then merely a question of fixing a new rate which the cultivator can afford to pay, and of the method of collection. In the case of the Bhils this last is the heart of the grievance as, in our experience, it has been the heart of every other grievance of the kind whichever came before the notice of an Eastern Government. It must be remembered that the collection by the state officials is apt to be oppressive and inquisitorial. What does it matter how the money is collected provided that it is punctually paid into the treasury? But if the tribe is allowed to collect it, what security has the State that it will be punctually paid? It has the best security in the pledged word of the tribe, which makes the punctuality of payment a point of honour thenceforth till the pact is broken by the Government. We say "by the Government" because, in our experience of Egypt and the Ottoman Empire, where such questions were quite usual, the pact never has been broken by the tribe. After a lapse of years the Government raises the assessment, without previous notice to the tribe or community which has "contracted out," and then the trouble has to be faced over again. In Turkey military operations have occasionally preceded conference but only under notoriously bad Governors, and long and bloody wars have been the result; in Egypt and the Sudan under British rule the use of the military in such a case is quite unheard-of. In the case of the Bhil trouble the Rajputana authorities seem to be disposed for a settlement which would render military operations unnecessary.

THE SIREN'S VOICE.

Lord Leverhulme, presiding at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of Lever Brothers, Limited, in mail week, dwelt on "the excellent results of last year's trading, one of the most difficult years we had to meet." He further referred to the uninterrupted progress and prosperity" of their cocoanut plantations and cattle-ranching in the Solomon Islands and the satisfactory development of the Belgian Congo. All this must have been highly flattering to the assembled shareholders, and some of our impatient readers might well begin to wonder where the interest comes in for them. With such of them, we must plead for a little patience. The interest for us begins at the point where Lord Leverhulme passes on from the region of "uninterrupted progress and prosperity" to deploring the "scarcity of labour" both in the Solomon Islands and the Belgian Congo, where, according to him, had labour been plentiful, progress could have been as rapid as might be. He went on to say:—

"I am unable to understand why our Government and the India Office refuse to permit the immigration of Hindoos, with their wives and families, from the over-congested districts of India to these ideal Solomon Islands. We offer good pay and, after five years' service, free gift of land in an occupation—cocoanut planting and growing—that is congenial to the Hindoo. It seems to me that at least our proposals might be given a fair trial under strict Government supervision. If we succeed, then we shall have demonstrated the fact that the fertile but sparsely populated Islands of the Pacific under the British Flag can be made to produce food for the teeming millions of Great Britain, and provide congenial occupation and healthy life for a considerable portion of the teeming millions of India."

It is like the Siren's voice calling Indians to their doom. The unwary among them might begin to ask why, in spite of such amazingly liberal propositions, "a considerable portion of the teeming millions of Hindoos"—an Americanism for Indians, we hope—should not be drafted out "to these *ideal* Solomon Islands." We could tell such credulous or unsophisticated people there are lots of reasons, not less political than economic or social. And if the India Office has not overkindly received the generous assurances of Lord Leverhulme and his fellow-directors, it is not at all so amazing as it might seem at first sight. The Solomon Islands are situated in the Pacific ocean and Lord Leverhulme might have saved us some unnecessary comment if he had kindly enlightened his audience why such "ideal" islands continue to be "sparsely populated." The fact is that the climate of the Islands is scarcely congenial to any but the primitive race of men that people the Islands, even as certain kinds of life, we are told by scientists, are to be found in a fire. To ask Indians to go "to these ideal islands" is to ask them to throw themselves from the frying pan into the fire. The islands, in short, are unfit for human occupation. And "Hindus" whatever their aptitude in certain parts of the country for cocoanut planting and growing, would be merely inviting extinction, were they to be tempted to those islands. That is only one side of the case against Lord Leverhulme's proposal. Then comes the political aspect, which by reason of the continued ill-treatment of our countrymen in South Africa and other British colonies including Kenya, has become far too serious to be overlooked. The question of India's status is at stake, and we think the Government of India and the India Office both now realise the utter impossibility of overlooking the susceptibilities of Indians on this question of immigration. India has resolved that no more Indians should be permitted to go abroad as "labourers" to bring degradation on Indian civilisation as that of a "coolie nation." The India Office is or must be fully cognisant of the prevailing feeling of bitterness in India in recent years and this was demonstrated effectively when two years ago, a Jamaican deputation visited this country to hoodwink the people, and it must be said to the credit of our countrymen, save and except the small coterie of place hunters and figure heads who adorn the Indian Legislative Assembly that they refused to be hoodwinked by the specious proposals of the deputation. On the economic side too, the proposal of Lord Leverhulme cannot be seriously entertained. We know now, by bitter experience of the conditions prevalent on the plantations, that Indians should never consent to the exploitation and humiliation of their countrymen in British colonies. Who is there, with the terrible episode of the Assam coolie exodus and the deadlock brought about at Chandpur by official "callousness" or "fear of vested interests," that will not turn aghast at any proposal, which in the end, must mean the consignment of poor and ignorant Indians to a veritable hell on earth on a distant and foreign soil. There is abundant work in India for willing hands to do, and if the Government and the people only know how to use up such material in less thickly populated parts of the country, one need hardly worry about the teeming millions in India. In concluding, we might pertinently ask Lord Leverhulme and his fellow-exploiters why if the Solomon Islands and Belgian Congo are "ideal territories," they should not find work for their unemployed in Great Britain and relieve at least a part of the acute distress arising from that terrible fact. There are thousands upon thousands of British labourers who are kept on unemployment doles or thrown on the streets. Has the patriotism of Lord Leverhulme and his colleagues so dried up after the war that they have ceased to have any regard for the "lads" who rushed to arms to fight the battles of European Imperialists? Or do they feel confident in the assurance that ignorant and unorganized Indian coolies, once seduced by the fairest promises, could be easily exploited and dehumanized, without fear of their muffled voice ever reaching the living world outside? To look for an answer would be vain. We would only warn Indians against being allured under any circumstances to a condemnation of their brothers and sisters to a life that is worse than death.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani has been sentenced. The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who tried him has found means to convict him by an ingenious if high-handed process inspite of the unanimous verdict of the jurors—so clear and emphatic as to warrant no misapprehension—that the Moulana Sahib was not guilty of sedition. On the charge of "abetting by instigation the waging of war" under Section 121, we offer no opinion at present, since the matter has been rendered *sub judice* by the judge's reference to the High Court. By the verdict of the jury, which, in this regard, was entirely unanimous, the Sessions Judge had either to acquit the Moulana Sahib or make a reference to the High Court, and he has chosen the latter course. In regard to the charge under sedition, the verdict of the jurors, treated for the moment as the opinion of assessors, was as unanimous as in regard to the charge under Section 121, and in view of the emphatic nature of their opinions, an acquittal would have seemed the natural sequence. But the learned judge has used the loophole afforded him by the law in convicting the Moulana Sahib and awarding him two years of rigorous imprisonment. It is difficult at any time for us to write with restraint on the course of justice in this country, and as part of the case is still *sub judice*, we shall defer any comments until the decision of the High Court. We will merely observe in passing that the Government seems determined to make martyrs, and that a man who speaks his mind so frankly as Maulana Hasrat Mohani is not the kind of man we should consider really dangerous.

Notes of the Day

Tata Bank Meeting.

To-day the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., will be held at the Navsari Building at 3 p.m. (S.T.) We understand that important resolutions are to be proposed with a view to safeguarding the interests of all the Shareholders, who are therefor expected to muster strong on this occasion.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber.

In what regard the Viceroy, the Government of India and the local Government hold the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau could have never been demonstrated more effectively than by the reply which has been vouchsafed to that body on behalf of the Viceroy. It will be remembered that the Chamber, with its overwhelming partiality for cooperation, applied to the Viceroy to receive a deputation of the Chamber—not to discuss the ethics of Non-Cooperation or even the question of electing Mahatma Gandhi the President of an Indian Republic—but to discuss certain matter-of-fact questions affecting Indian trade interests. We believe the questions were specifically indicated. This was all some time in October of last year. After months of incubation, a reply has been vouchsafed, we understand, to the effect that the Viceroy either cannot or does not want to receive any deputation of the Chamber. Now this is item Number One. Item Number Two is that the Bombay Government which appears to have contemplated giving the Chamber the right of sending a representative to the Port Trust is said to have dropped the idea, and probably even the old right of alternate representation has lapsed, though on this point our information is not yet clear. The Chamber did not agitate the matter, possibly in the hope that Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, who is the beloved of the local bureaucracy might at least be nominated on behalf of the Chamber. That hope has proved vain. In thus treating the Chamber with open or veiled contempt, the Viceroy's advisers and the Bombay Government seem to have assessed at its proper value the sense of honour of the Chamber's executive who, it appears, have quietly pocketed the insult, firstly by merely recording the Viceroy's refusal to receive a deputation of the Chamber, and secondly treating the Bombay Government's ignoring of its claims as not a point of honour. There is a saying "deserve and then desire." If the authorities had known that the Chamber would stand out for its honour, then they would have treated that body with becoming respect. But since the Chamber's affairs are controlled by opportunists and sycophants, the authorities must have felt confident that their rebuffs would be received as a sign of grace from on high. And as such has the Chamber received them. We wonder if after all that has happened, there are not self-respecting merchants on the Chamber's roll, who could make a determined attempt to have the question settled once for all whether the Chamber is to be an honorific body or a living organism reflecting the views of its constituents, and of the Indian mercantile community at large.

Justice and Mercy.

Our learned Presidency Magistrates would do well to take to heart what the Recorder at the Old Bailey remarked recently in awarding a sentence to a man who was found "guilty of being a habitual criminal." "Some judges seem to go," observed the Recorder, "on the principle that if a man has three years to-day, he must have four years to-morrow—a sort of arithmetical progression. I do not intend to follow that method." In this case, a habitual criminal pleaded guilty to stealing an overcoat from outside a shop. The man had only four pence in his pocket, and the jury recommended him to mercy on the ground that he was not receiving unemployed pay, and having been convicted, had no chance in the search for work. The man had previously received "very severe sentences for comparatively trifling offences," but the Recorder treated him with extraordinary moderation, as he himself observed, on the man promising never to commit another theft whatever the temptation, and awarded him only nine months imprisonment with hard labour, where another magistrate or judge might have given nine years instead of months. The Penal Code in this country has never been kind to criminals, especially those found guilty of offences against property. But the magistrates and judges can be far more considerate, if they care to,—than they usually are, without transgressing the strict limits of the law.

Missed Opportunities.

It seems to us that it is hardly ever realized by a vast majority of magistrates and judges that they can exercise considerable reformative influence on criminals coming up before them for such offences as petty larceny. But the pity of it is they mistake their function, oftentimes, and think they are on the bench to sternly exact the pound of flesh—and sometimes a little more—that the law prescribes. They generally overlook the fact that they are dealing with men of flesh and blood and often never care to probe the motives of the criminals, nor do they ever think that even criminals are capable of being trusted and that their sense of honour can occasionally be relied on. The result is such grotesque exaggeration of sentences on men who are found guilty and have previous convictions for comparatively trivial offences. In many cases, men are forced to become habitual criminals by the very unnatural system to which they are thoughtlessly condemned, and if they commit petty crimes, it would be often for reasons—human enough—described by the jury at the Old Bailey. Given a fair chance, many criminals might easily be reclaimed to honest ways of living. But the public conscience has not yet arrived at such a stage as to regard criminals as part of mankind. The Bombay Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, which was started some years ago in this city, has done some feeble work. But it is, we suspect, not popular, because too much official colouring has been given to it, and its methods might do honour to the mandarins, at the Bombay Castle. The Society, in order to be useful, must be wholly recast and must be divested of its ostentatious official trappings. Its work should be conducted, not for the advertisement of a small coterie of title holders or title hunters but for the real benefit, unostentatiously given, of the discharged prisoners.

MALABAR TRAGEDY.

THE SUPPRESSION V.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

No-one would find fault with the officials in Malabar for being stern in their treatment of the Mapillas. But there is a limit to everything, and stern measures, when they err too much on the side of harshness, or savour of revenge, fail to achieve the purpose for which they are intended. In the beginning, when none could be expected to possess a clear idea of the character of the trouble, one might well excuse some of the excesses committed in the name of law and order. But after the first few days when the local and military authorities were in a position to gauge the situation, any wanton measures beyond the requirements of necessity on the part of the police or military forces ought to have been prevented. This was the more necessary in view of the tragic experiences of the Punjab. The Mapilla Train tragedy, which has been condemned universally, was only one of a series of more or less callous incidents that have blemished the record of the officials charged with the duty of dealing with the situation in Malabar. The Podanur incident came to light because many men lost their lives as the result of official callousness. At the time, its seriousness was attempted to be extenuated by naively suggesting that the Mapilla prisoners had previously been carried in closed vans, usually reserved for carrying luggage and dead-weight, and nothing untoward had happened. This admission which occurs in an official communique makes matters worse and serves as a powerful searchlight on official mentality. I believe that officials—at least railway officials—have had previously occasion to doubt seriously the wisdom of crowding men in wagons never designed for human use. At one of the stations, prisoners had been taken out in an unconscious state, and since they recovered after being attended to, nothing more was heard of the incident.

At the beginning and for some time thereafter, not only the Mapilla men but also their women and children were denounced wholesale as rebels and while I was in Calicut in November, I was given to understand that the treatment meted out was not seldom the same in the case of men and women. The latter had, rightly or wrongly, no reason to feel confident that they would be treated with becoming courtesy or consideration at least because of their sex, and this explains, in my view, the reason why until recently there were no Mapilla women or children among the refugees who were daily pouring into the relief centres. About three months after the outbreak, the only camp for Mapilla women and children was at West Hill and it was more an Internment than Refugee camp. These women and children who numbered at the time of my first visit about 150 were kept closely guarded and were isolated from refugees belonging to other communities. In the official reports of the period, it was not unusual, to read about the arrest of boys of even tender age on charges of espionage. At the best, the question of their guilt or innocence was one of pure conjecture or the unreliable information of subordinates. In either case, it is difficult to believe that these little boys would venture too near what every Mapilla in Malabar regarded in those days as enemy camp. But the officials might plead in extenuation that in previous outbreaks, even boys of 14 or 15 years had been concerned.

UNNECESSARILY HARSH METHODS.

The opinion is that in putting down the rebellion, as officials regarded what was purely a fanatical outbreak, many of the methods employed were unnecessarily harsh and in these measures, some of the authors, at least, were actuated by a spirit of vindictiveness. We have yet no means of accurately ascertaining the excesses committed nor the oppression to which the innocent and guilty were indiscriminately subjected but that excesses and oppression had a real existence there can be no doubt. Among those who were arrested, tried and sentenced by the special tribunals were many Hindus charged with various offences from waging war against the King to murder, arson, or dacoity. It is difficult to believe that all these were loafers or bad characters who were ready to exploit an opportunity for indulging their criminal propensities. The result of my enquiries showed that some of them were peaceful law abiding citizens, and the motive for their arrest and incarceration is believed to be either private ill feeling or their unwillingness or inability to assist the authorities. Here was a situation in which born perjurers found profitable use for their talents. Even among the Mapillas who were arrested in the beginning and for sometime thereafter were many innocent and peace loving people, who had fled in panic from their homes. They were almost the first to come in the way of the police or the military patrols, and it seems that the fact that they were Mapillas at once branded them with guilt, just as at one time it was held to be a crime, in certain countries to be a Jew. The prevailing impression among Hindus and Mussalmans is that most of those who are now rotting in distant jails, are expiating the sins of others or have refused to pawn their consciences to secure temporary immunity. In mentioning these ugly features of Martial Law and its aftermath, it is not my desire to reopen old sores but rather to urge that now that the situation is well in hand and Martial Law is withdrawn the cases of all men sentenced by summary courts and special tribunals should be referred to review by impartial men, so that all errors of judgment, which are inevitable in an atmosphere of distrust and disorder, may be rectified without delay, as far as possible.

EXCESSES BY MILITARY AND POLICE.

Turning to the methods employed in suppressing the disorder, it is my unpleasant duty to have to refer to excesses committed by the troops and the police, regular and auxiliary. It would be no exaggeration to say that not a few of the excesses committed in the Punjab were repeated in Malabar. Among the achievements claimed, by my young Hindu friend, to whom I referred in a previous article for himself and his fellow auxiliaries was the display of a spirit of ruthlessness, and he told me that whenever they had a chance of engaging the Mapillas, they took care to see that the Mapillas were not killed outright. They were maimed and disabled and left in the wilderness to die a tortuous death of acute bodily suffering and mental agony. Mosques were not spared, and my young friend and his comrades who were Hindus to the core, appeared to think that they were vindicating their religion by the commission of such acts as he boasted of. It is difficult to say with any degree of precision how far these things were true. But viewed in the light of the facts recently stated in a report submitted to Mr. Knapp, the Special Commissioner, by a committee of respectable Mahomedan gentlemen possessing evidently the confidence of the bureaucracy—such as the Tangal of Mallapuram and Mr. Abbas Ali, Barat-Law, and a member of the Madras Legislative Council, I cannot help feeling that at the moment of his exultation, my young friend was not guilty of any bravado but forgot the sound canon of discretion. There was no lack of confidence between us, and I have no reason to think that he was describing anything but what had actually happened and in which he himself had played a conspicuous, and from his point of view, creditable, part. During my second visit, I happened by a strange coincidence to see the copy of a report submitted to the Special Commissioner in Malabar by the committee of Mahomedan gentlemen referred to above. This committee consisting of four gentlemen including the two I have mentioned were allowed to visit the two taluks of Ernad and Walavanad—the main storm centre of disorder, under official passports and at the expense of the public. They seem to have examined a large number of persons including several Hindus and visited many villages, and even as the result of what at best must have been a perfunctory enquiry and from evidence which they examined personally, they have stated (I am quoting from memory) that whole areas occupied by the Mapillas have been devastated or wiped out, that nearly 10,000 Mapilla homes have been burnt down, about 10,000 Mapillas have been shot dead and as many as sixteen or seventeen thousand Mapillas were arrested tried and sentenced or were awaiting trial and punishment. It would appear that at first, the committee set down in full detail all these possible facts, but later, they wrote out a fresh report in which they briefly set down their conclusions. This report was, I believe, submitted to Mr. Knapp about the 14th February, and I cannot say what steps he has taken in regard to it.

MAPILLAS' READINESS TO FACE DEATH.

The Mapilla fugitives, whose information appears to have been up-to-date concerning what was being done by the troops or the authorities felt no inducement, as a consequence, to throw themselves on the mercy of the authorities, even when they were invited by public proclamation to surrender. The fate of Ali Musaliar was an example and a warning to them. and this accounts partly for the lack of response, at least for long after the proclamation was issued. It was recognized that the Mapillas could not hold out indefinitely but that they must either perish as the result of starvation and disease or return to their villages and surrender themselves to the authorities. Only after the lapse of a considerable time, the number of surrenders could at all be regarded as appreciable but even then many seem to have preferred death at the point of the sword or the bayonet to surrender. This preference on the part of the Mapillas was quite natural since they have all been taught to believe that to die by fighting is the way to Paradise specially reserved for the True Believer. It is first and last a question of psychology and it would be a gross error to generalize therefrom that the Mapillas are refractory and were out for defying the British Raj.

I have seen living evidences of the barbarities alleged to have been committeed by the soldiers. Mr. C. F. Andrews and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and the talented Secretary of the Kerala Congress Committee have all borne testimony to some of these cases, and no useful purpose will be served by by detailing them afresh. Suffice it to say that if all the stories told by the sufferers be true, it argues the existence of a state of things which does not redound to the credit of the administration in Malabar. Further, it raises a grave question as to the competency of the present set of officials to be entrusted with the infinitely more difficult task of restoring normal conditions.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the Week ending 29th April last the total mortality 778 was 49 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 34.40. These figures compare favourably with those for the 17th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,405 and death-rate 74.59, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1.125 and death-rate 59.72.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 14 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 315 as against 18 and 336 respectively in the preceding week. Two notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths, 158 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death.
Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths.
Plague caused 42 attacks (including 1 case from the Harbour) and 28 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 364 as against 301 in the 17th week of the last year and 350 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

"STOP THE SNARLING!"

MR. L. GEORGE'S EXHORTATION TO GENOA CONFERENCE.

EUROPE'S HOPES AND FEARS.

Mr. Lloyd George made a stirring appeal on April 10th at the opening of the Genoa Conference to all the nations to abandon any disposition to continue snarling at each other. Real peace was the necessary basis for restoring trade and commerce be a war-shattered continent. Referring to America, he regretted her absence from Genoa, but hoped that Genoa would once more render another immortal service to humanity by rediscovering Europe to America.

Mr. Lloyd George, in moving the election of Signor Facta as President of the Conference, said:—

I am glad to take this opportunity of associating the British delegation at the outset of our proceedings with the clear and eloquent statement of the aims and principles of the Conference which has fallen from the lips of the Italian Prime Minister.

This is the greatest gathering of European nations which has ever been assembled in this continent, and having regard to the magnitude of the assembly, the character of its representation, the importance of the topics we are here to discuss, the results of the Conference will be far-reaching in their effects either for better or for worse upon the destiny, not merely of Europe, but of the whole world.

We meet on equal terms, provided we accept equal conditions. We are not here as allied and enemy States. We are not here as belligerents and neutrals. We have not come together as Monarchists, or Republicans, or Sovietists.

We are assembled as the representatives of all the nations and peoples of Europe, to seek out in common the best methods for restoring the shattered prosperity of this continent, so that we may each build up in his own land, each in his own way, a better condition of things for our people than the world has yet enjoyed, but, if we meet on terms of equality, it must be because we accept equal conditions.

EQUAL TERMS.

These conditions the inviting Powers laid down at Cannes. They apply to all alike. They are the conditions which have hitherto been accepted by all civilised communities as the basis of internationaI good faith. They are in themselves honourable. They are essential to any intercourse between nations. They do not derogate from the complete sovereignty of States. We fully accept them ourselves. They are the only conditions upon which we can conset to deal with others. I will summarise them in two or three sentences.

The first is that when a country enters into contractual obligations with another country or its nationals for value received, that contract cannot be repudiated whenever a country changes its government without returning the value.

The second is that no country can wage war on the institutions of another.

The third is that one nation shall not engage in aggressive operations against the territory of another.

The fourth is that the nationals of one country shall be entitled to impartial justice in the courts of another.

If any people reject these elementary conditions of civilised intercourse between nations, they cannot be expected to be received into the comity of nations.

These conditions were laid down at Cannes. They were incorporated in the invitation to this Conference. They are the fundamental basis of its proceedings, and all those who accepted the invitation must be presumed to have accepted the conditions, and I have every reason to believe that that is the view which every nation represented at this assembly is prepared to adhere to in the letter and in the spirit.

Mr. President, you have set out in forceful language the object of this great Conference; Europe undoubtedly needs a common effort to restart the devastation wrought by the most destructive war ever waged in this world.

That war came to an end over three years ago.

Europe, exhausted with the fury, with the loss of blood and treasure which it involved, is staggering under the colossal burdens of debt and reparation which it entailed.

The pulse of commerce is beating feebly and wildly; in some lands an artificial activity is stimulated either by demands for repairing the ravages of war or by generations of thrift by the frugal and industrious amongst the people, but legitimate trade, commerce and industry are everywhere disorganised and depressed.

There is unemployment in the West, there is famine and pestilence in the East; peoples of all races, of all classes, are suffering some more and some less, but all are suffering, and unless some common effort of all the nations of Europe is made and made immediately to restore European efficiency, I can see symptoms not merely that the sufferig will continue, but that it may even deepen into despair.

PEACE FIRST.

What is the first need of Europe? Peace—a real peace. We propose to study currency—good. We propose to examine the question of exchanges—that is also good. We propose to discuss transport and credit—that is all good—but, unless peace is established and good will amongst the nations, all these discussions will be of no avail.

On the other hand, if a real peace is the issue of this Conference, all those things will be added unto you; but is there peace in Europe?

It is true that actual fighting has ceased, but the snarling goes on, and as there are many dogs in every country who imagine the louder they bark the deeper the impression they make of their ferocity and determination, Europe is deafened with this canine clamour.

It is undignified, it is distracing: it destroys confidence, it rattles the nerves of a nerve-ruined continent, and we shall only make a real contribution to the restoration of Europe if at this Conference we can stop the snarling.

Europe needs rest, quiet, tranquility—that is, it needs peace.

BACK TO NORMAL.

If we act together in the same spirit, we shall succeed not in the spirit of a greedy vigilance over selfish interests, but with a common desire to do the best to restore the world to its normal condition of health and vigour. We shall do so if we measure the success of the Conference by the good we achieve and not by the good we prevent.

We must not roll boulders in front of the plough. Let us think more of what we can accomplish than of what we can restrict. We have all of us one common restriction in the public opinion of our own countries. The public opinion of one country is concentrated perhaps more upon one aspect of affairs and the public opinion of another upon a different object. That undoubtedly creates difficultres.

It is not easy to reconcile these diverging opinions even when they are not conflicting, but public opinion is not a rigid fact like the Alps or the Appenines. It is amenable to guidance, to direction and to the appeal of reason and of conscience, and I feel confident that in every way it will yield a good deal to an appeal made to its mind and heart by the common statesmanship of Europe.

It can be taught that the good of another country is not necessarily an evil for its own; on the contrary, that what benefits all lands must necessarily be the best for its own.

The world is one economic unit. Economically it is not even two hemispheres; it is one round unbroken sphere.

For that reason I regret that the great American Republic is not represented here. However, much that has happened and is happening in Europe makes them cautious of interfering in our affairs, but, if we can set these things right at this Conference, I feel sure that America will not merely come in, but come in gladly.

A distinguished citizen of this city once upon a time discovered America, and, as Genoa in the past discovered America to Europe. I am hopeful that Genoa once more will render another immortal service to humanity by rediscovering Europe to America.

HOPES AND FEARS.

There are 34 nations represented at this table, and the interest taken in the Conference by the world is by no means exhausted by that representation.

The Press of practically the world is represented. They would not be here if the great publics, which, according to their genius, they either fortify and instruct or alarm and chasten, were not deeply concerned in our proceedings and anxious as to the results. The world will follow our deliberations with alternate hopes and fears.

If we fail, there will be a sense of despair which will sweep over the whole world. If we succeed a ray of confidence will illuminate the gloom which is resting on the spirit of mankind.

Europe is the cradle of a great civilisation, which during the last five hundred years has spread across the globe; that civilisation has been menaced with destruction by the horrors of the last few years, but if we do our duty manfully and fearlessly we shall prove that this Conference, meeting as it does in the sacred week of that civilisation, is capable of achieving its exalted purpose by establishing on a firm basis peace and good will amongst men.

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME.

Signor Facta, in welcoming the delegates, said:—

The Conference is welcomed as an expression of the spirit of solidarity with which all Europe should be imbued. The Conference must act in a spirit of sincere co operation, striving to utilise to the utmost all the resources of the nations assembled at Genoa.

Psychological, political, social, and economic effects of the world war have completely destroyed pre-war financial and economic conditions; many European nations are still in a state of economic disorder, and even anarchy; some are threatened with disease and hunger.

There are in the world some three million unemployed or under-employed.

The fundamental reason is lack of confidence, which must be restored if normal working of the economic machine is to be re-established. To this end international co operation is necessary, and it is the spirit of co-operation and fraternity which must guide the Conference.

HATREDS MUST GO.

In this place the hatreds and resentments of war must be forgotten. Here there are no longer friends and enemies, victors and vanquished, but only men and nations striving in common for the attainment of a lofty ideal.

The Conference agenda includes political, economic, and financial questions, which are closely connected with each other. Our goal is the restoration of such conditions in Europe as will enable the peoples to live peacefully side by side, and coordinate the various national economic systems, so seriously affected by the war.

Europe is to-day divided by economic barriers which are the source of national isolation and mutual distrust. There are countries, particularly Russia, which are outside the general economic system of Europe. There are also certain economic and financial problems which affect all European countries.

These questions should cause us all to examine our consciences and reconsider our military, financial, economic, transport, and commercial policies.

Italy will at the Conference pursue the path which she has followed since the war, that of peace and international collaboration. Italy will support at the Conference resolutions best calculated to secure these things, and to bring about an era in which disputes will be settled not by violence but by discussions.

The cloud in the Pacific has already disappeared as the result of Washington. At Genoa we must work for the peace of Europe in the same sincere spirit which inspired Washington.

The great principle, which should dominate the discussions is that the salvation of the community of nations can only be achieved by establishing a just accord between the independence, autonomy, and sovereignty of individual States; on the one hand the respect which individual States must show, on the other hand their reciprocal relations for the rights of other States and of citizenship.

Signor Facta concluded by an appeal for equity, justice, and solidarity between peoples, in conformity with the solemn message just issued by the Pope, expressing impartial feeling for all nations and hope for the establishment of harmony among them.

ON CANNES CONDITIONS.

Following is the text of a declaration made by Signor Facta immediately after his presidential address:—

This Conference has been summoned on the basis of the resolutions of the Cannes Conference. These resolutions were notified to all the Powers who were invited to attend.

The simple fact that the invitation has been accepted is evidence that those who have accepted the invitation have therefore also accepted the principles contained in the Cannes resolutions.

We will now give the floor to the speakers who have given in their names.

"TIRED OF VAIN WORDS."

In his speech, M. Barthou, the head of the French delegation, said:—

"When Mr. Lloyd George at the Cannes Conference took his noble initiative, France gave her immediate adhesion, and if she did make a request for an adjournment—an adjournment which has been usefully employed—she only did so in the desire to attain, thanks to a more complete preparation, results in which she placed her confidence and her hope.

"The world is tired of vain words and solemn declamations. Such declamations are fruitless.

"The world is suffering from ill-health and lack of security and stability. May a methodical and efficacious action bring to it the equilibrium which it requires.

"We have come here to act. We are not lookers-on, we are collaborators, ready to take our part in the common labours and responsibilities.

FRANCE'S MOTTO.

"Europe—why not say the whole world—is a commercial unity, all the members of which have been affected by the war, even those which did not perish thereby, and it behoves each nation, whatever be the political form of its Government, and provided it respects the common rights without which there is no civilisation, to aid in the reconstruction and the success of all.

"The French delegation will speak no word of hatred. It does not wish anyone to suffer humiliation. It will act in the full light of day.

"It has nothing to conceal of its ideas and plans, and is animated with feelings of good will and confidence, without which it would be useless, perhaps dangerous, to set to work.

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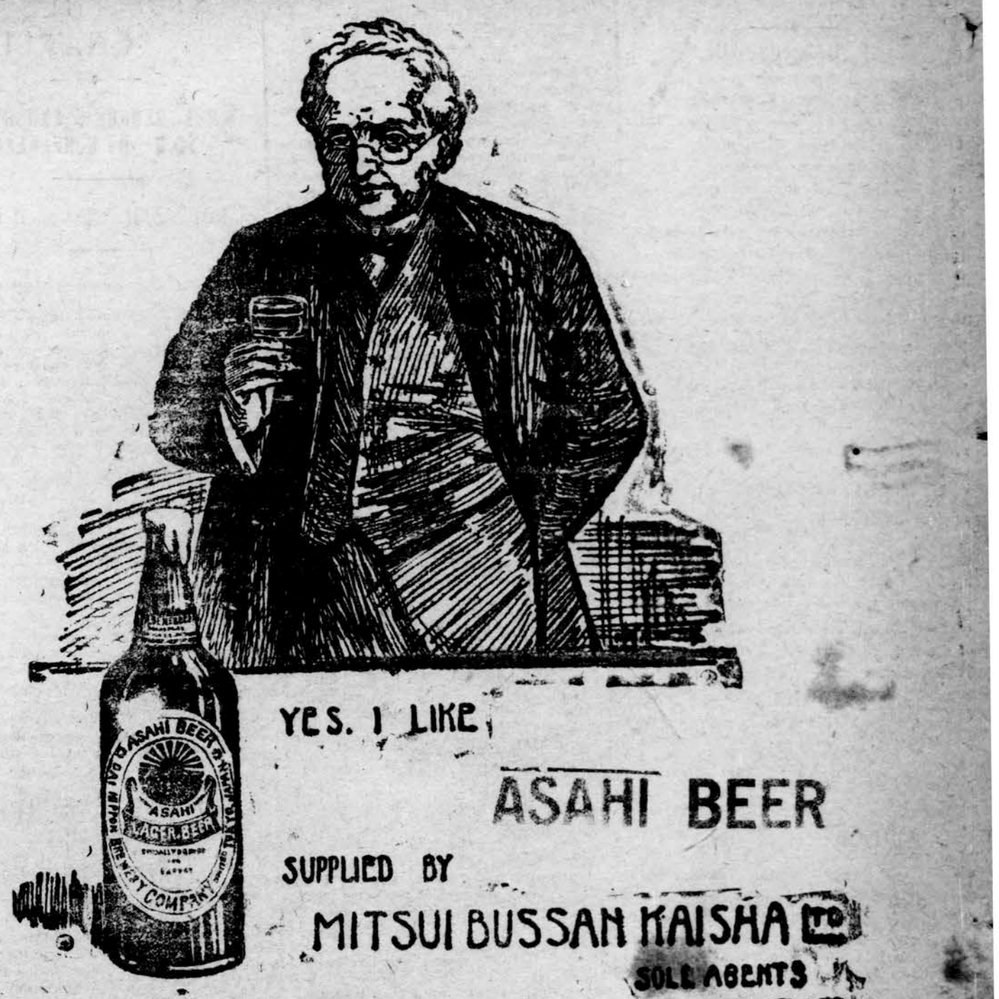

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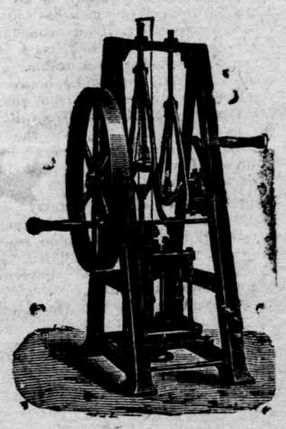

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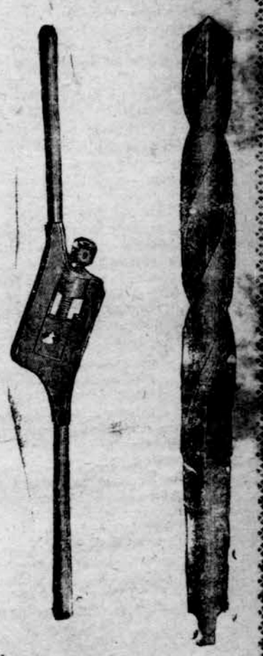

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